

The Nation

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 994.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN OF 1884,

From July 19 to Nov. 8 [17 Weeks],

*Will be mailed to Campaign Clubs on receipt of \$1.50, or
Five Copies—ordered at one time—\$1.40 each.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY has for many years maintained the twofold character of an acknowledged leader of public opinion, and of a family journal of the highest point of literary and artistic excellence.

Independent of partisan control, it is the friend and advocate of all measures tending to the purification of politics, to the establishment of Civil-Service reforms, to the sympathy and support; but HARPER'S WEEKLY has never surrendered into party keeping the of private judgment, nor will it hesitate to criticise or condemn whatever, within or without party lines, may appear to be at variance with the fundamental principles of right.

HARPER'S WEEKLY believes the nomination of JAMES G. BLAINE to have been a grave political mistake, and that his election would, at this critical period of the nation's history, endanger the abiding influence of Republican principles. It believes that the election of GROVER CLEVELAND, who, as the Governor of the State of New York, has evinced the executive qualities of a sagacious, unpartisan statesman, would promote the objects for which the Republican Party has contended, and he will therefore receive the earnest and cordial support of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

In literature HARPER'S WEEKLY aims at furnishing a rich variety of reading matter, at once instructive and entertaining. Its serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, by native and foreign authors of popularity and distinction, give it a character unequalled among illustrated weekly journals. The most fastidious taste will find nothing in its pages to which objection can be made.

The illustrations in HARPER'S WEEKLY present an inexhaustible range of subjects—trenchant political cartoons and comics; art-pictures, in the highest style of wood-engraving; portraits of eminent persons; sketches of domestic and foreign travel and exploration; graphic delineations of striking current events; out-door sports and games—in short, of everything that can be portrayed by the hand of the skilful artist. HARPER'S WEEKLY is thus, from week to week, a pictorial chronicle of the time.

It will be the aim of its conductors in the future, as it has been in the past, to keep Harper's Weekly in the van of illustrated weekly journals, and to present a constant improvement in all those features which have gained for it the confidence, sympathy, and support of its large army of readers.

Harper's Weekly for July 19 will begin an illustrated serial story by the popular novelist Captain Hawley Smart, entitled "From Post to Finish; a Racing Romance."

10 Cents a Number; \$4.00 a Year.

Whenever Harper's Weekly cannot be obtained through a Bookseller or Newsdealer, application, with remittance of \$4.00, by draft or Post-office Money Order, should be made direct to the Publishers.

Harper's Magazine

For August Contains:

"A PRELUDE." Frontispiece.
From the Painting by T. W. Dewing.

ARTIST STROLLS IN HOLLAND—V. By George H. Boughton, A.R.A.
Illustrated from Drawings by the Author and E. A. Abbey.

SOME WORK OF THE "ASSOCIATED ARTISTS." By Constance Cary Harrison. Illustrated.

THE GATEWAY OF BOSTON.
By W. H. Rideing. Illustrated.

ANTELOPE HUNTING IN MONTANA. By G. O. Shields. Illustrated.

THE GREAT HALL OF WILLIAM RUFUS—I. By Treadwell Walden. Illustrated.

SALT LAKE CITY. By Ernest Ingersoll. Illustrated.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM NATURE—XI.—XIV. By William Sharp. Illustrated by Alfred Parsons.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS. By F. J. Nott, M. D.

THE BUILDING OF THE MUSCLE. By Julian Hawthorne.

SERIAL STORIES:

JUDITH SHAKESPEARE. By William Black. Illustrated by E. A. Abbey.

NATURE'S SERIAL STORY. By E. P. Roe. Illustrated by Gibson and Dieleman.

SHORT STORIES:

THE MANOR-HOUSE OF KERSUEL. By Katharine S. Macquoid.

ONLY A RIDDLE. By E. L. Bynner.

POEMS. By Lucy Larcom, Annie Fields, and Laura M. Marquand.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. National Conventions.—A Retrospect of Rochester.—Phariseism.—Foolish Extravagance. The College Commencement.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....	Per Year \$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY.....	" 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR.....	" 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....	" 2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY (52 Numbers).....	" 10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	41
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.....	44
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
Cleveland's Nomination.....	46
The Democratic Platform.....	46
A Defence of Mr. Blaine.....	47
The Bolt of 1872.....	48
Eno and the Ashburton Treaty.....	48
College Controversy.....	49
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Renan's New Studies in Religious History.....	50
The Work of the Reichstag.....	51
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Mr. Blaine's Clergymen.....	52
Literary Blunders.....	52
"The People's Faith".....	52
NOTES.....	53
REVIEWS:	
Glindely's Thirty Year's War.—II.....	56
Cowper's Letters.....	57
The Annual Statistician (1884).....	58
Manners and Social Usages.....	59
On Musical Education and Vocal Culture.—Artistic Singing.....	59
Scenes in the Commons.....	60
A Hundred Battles in the West.....	60

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of THE NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 704, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines) \$30 each insertion; with choice of page, \$37.

A page (3 columns), \$60 each insertion; with choice of position, \$80.

Double rates for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Double rates for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to \$500, 10 per cent.; \$750, 15 per cent.; \$1,000, 20 per cent.; \$1,250, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P.M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

THE EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,200 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

. Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London at B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. W. LORREIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Domestic Artistic Furniture-makers, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Decoration.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., High-class Interior Decoration, 144 Fifth Avenue, New York. Artists in Stained Glass.

WOOD MANTELS AND MIRRORS, Open Fire-Places for Wood or Coal, Tiles, etc., etc. T. B. STEWART & Co., 75 W. Twenty-third St., N. Y.

For Sale.

AT MESSRS. COTTIER & CO.'S, Imported Pictures, highest class. 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Professional.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, New Jersey Law Offices, Jersey City, N. J., & 120 Broadway, N. Y.

MESSRS. COTTIER & CO., Designers in Interior Decoration and all Art-work, 144 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.
BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, Grove Hall.
MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Ten th year begins September 24. For circulars and full information address MISS MONTFORT.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.
ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family School for day and boarding pupils. Location healthful, buildings new, appliances first class. Thorough preparation for College and advanced English course. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Prin.

INDIANA, Terre Haute.
ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. A School of Engineering. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, President.

MAINE, Portland, 51 High Street.
MRS. S. THROOP'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children. Third year begins September 22. Boarding scholars limited to six.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.
ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17th. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF Baltimore, No. 126 W. Eutaw St., Baltimore.—Regular session of 1884-85 will open October 1st. A thorough course of three years' instruction by Lectures, Clinics, and practical work in Laboratory, Drug-room, and Infirmary. For Catalogues, etc., address the Secretary of the College. WM. D. BOOKER, Dean, 157 Park Ave., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.
ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The fifty-sixth year opens on Thursday, September 4. For admission apply to Miss PHILENA McKEEN, Principal; for circulars to W. F. DRAPER, Andover, Mass.

MARYLAND, Annapolis, 102 King George St.
ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Richard Welsh, Principal. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Will reopen September 15, 1884.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.
EDGEWORTH SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. The 22d School year begins Thursday, September 18th. Circulars sent on application to the Principal, Mrs. H. P. LEFEVRE, 50 Franklin Street.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, FOR BOYS.—Unsurpassed. \$250 to \$300. Circulars sent. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean. EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES ATTending Private or Special Schools.—Refer to Rt. Rev. Dr. Paddock and Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale. For circulars, address A. H. HOYT, 16 Marlborough St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture etc. WEBSTER WELLS, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 18 Boylston Pl.
PREPARATION FOR THE INSTITUTE of Technology, and general education of boys. Private school. Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 24. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
MISS PUTNAM WILL OPEN THE nineteenth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Thursday, September 24, 1884, at No. 68 Marlborough Street. Special attention given to little girls. Refers, by permission, to Hon. Wm. M. Evans, Prof. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Henry A. Coit, D.D., Principal St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; and many other eminent scholars. Prospectus sent on application to Principal.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Transcript: In listening to the class-day exercises of Miss Putnam's School, at No. 68 Marlborough Street, on the 5th inst., we were specially impressed by the value of that discipline which secures the mental assimilation of the knowledge acquired that it becomes an individual, inalienable possession. The sublime selections from the Holy Scriptures, the reading of Shakespeare's drama of "King Lear," the rendering of the same into French, the original French dialogues by juniors and seniors, the German readings from Schiller, the fine recitation in the higher mathematics—all these exercises, interspersed with pleasant music, both vocal and instrumental, clearly indicated that the instruction in this school had not been given as task work; but had introduced the pupils to an appreciative mental acquaintanceship with the great minds whose works they had studied. The Latin recitations came next, and were of exceptional excellence. The Odes, Epistles, and Satires of Horace were so rendered into English as to reveal the most delicate and subtle shades of thought and feeling in the great Latin poet and philosopher. But in the several essays that were read perhaps the great range of subject matter that had been studied, and the heights of thought to which the pupils had been carried, were more fully manifested. The essay upon "The Rise and Progress of English Literature" presented necessarily but an outline view, but yet a view opening up into vistas on every hand, suggesting the fulness, variety, and richness of the filling up. Our narrow limits prevent our noticing, with any approach to justice, two remarkable essays—one upon "The Harmony Existing between God's Two Books, Revelation and Nature," the other, the valedictory, by the graduate, upon "The Internal and External Proofs that the Holy Scriptures are the Word of God." These subjects were treated by a depth of thought rarely shown by young writers. But not alone the acquisition of knowledge in a wealth of forcible illustration, not alone the development of the reflective and reasoning faculties, were apparent; but above and beyond these shone out the unconscious influence of the living presence of the teacher, through whom a higher uplifting and a more spiritual insight had been imparted than could have been derived from the study of the printed page. In these days of scientificism, the education that is based upon the great primal truths of Revelation cannot be too highly prized; for it is in youth that the intuitive perception of these great truths is clearest, and can then, by judicious training, be best strengthened into spiritual power and growth. M. T. R.

June 19, 1884.
MASSACHUSETTS, Braintree.
THE THAYER ACADEMY.—College preparatory and general course in English Studies and Modern Languages. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.
MR. CHARLES H. MOORE'S CLASS in Drawing and Water-Color Painting for Young Ladies will resume Oct. 24. A few more pupils will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.
WILLISTON SEMINARY PREPares boys for the various colleges and higher schools of science. The fall term will begin Sept. 4. For catalogue address J. H. SAWYER, M.A., Acting Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington, Berkshire Co.
SEGDWICK INSTITUTE.—A select family school for boys. Address H. J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Groton.
GROTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A limited number of scholars will be taken in the autumn.

For particulars, address ENDICOTT PEABODY, Episcopal Theol. School, Cambridge, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.
PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Women. Established in 1809. J. C. PARSONS, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire County.
LENOX ACADEMY.—A Preparatory school for Boys. Terms \$550. Address HALLAN H. BALLARD, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.
MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL for Boys.—Next (seventeenth) school year begins September 19.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.
ADAMS ACADEMY.—Preparatory and Boarding School for Boys. New year begins 18th September. Early application desirable to secure rooms. Address for information WILLIAM EVERETT, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, So. Hadley.
MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.—Four years' course for women. Laboratories, cabinets, and art gallery. Library of 10,000 volumes. Board and Tuition \$175 a year. Address MISS BLANCHARD, Prin., So. Hadley, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.
HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal. HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore Coll., Boston Univ., and Newnham Coll., Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.
WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Class Schools.—The 32d School Year of this Family and Day School for Boys and Girls will begin Sept. 17, 1884. For catalogue, address NAT'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.
—A thorough Classical and Scientific School. Graduates admitted to University upon diploma. Location, 26 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. For catalogue address Lieut. H. A. SCHROEDER, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, Adjutant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

THE ELEVENTH YEAR OF MISS A. C. MORGAN'S well-known School for Young Ladies will commence September 24, 1884. Early application is desirable.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen September 17.

NEW YORK, Albany.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL. — FALL
Term begins Sept. 2, 1884. For Circulars address the Dean, HORACE E. SMITH, LL.D., Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Full Collegiate course. Music and Art. Session begins Sept. 10, 1884.

E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Buffalo.

MISS ISABELLA WHITE, Stamford, Conn., has assumed charge of St. Margaret's School, Buffalo, N. Y. Until Sept. 1 Miss White should be addressed at Butler, Pa.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL, a Home-School for Boys. Number limited to 12. Terms \$600. For circulars, address Rev. JAMES HATRICK LEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 E. 57th St.

MISS V. A. PEEBLES AND MISS A. K. THOMPSON will open an English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children on Wednesday, October 1, 1884, at 32 East 57th St., New York. For particulars, address Box 199, Equitable Building, New York City.

NEW YORK, Fort Edward.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Handsome new buildings, steam heated, with superb Chapel, Class and Society rooms. Boarding accommodations, 120; average enrolments, 200 per term; 12 teachers. Graduating Courses for ladies and gentlemen: Classical, Scientific, College preparatory, and Commercial. 40 graduates this year from 10 of the States. 30 free lectures yearly—Art, Oratory, Music. 27th year, Sept. 15. Address Jos. E. KING, D.D.

NEW YORK, Ithaca.

THE CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY.—Instruction at home in all subjects that can be taught by correspondence. Thorough teaching by direct communication with eminent specialists, for shorter or longer periods, and in any locality. Apply to the secretary, LUCIE A. WAIT.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

COUNTRY HOME.—A small family, without children, offer a good home and best of care for two or three children, or invalids. Tuition for children if desired. Terms moderate. Highest references. Address Box 32, Nanuet, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

VASSAR COLLEGE.—A FULL COLLEGE course for women, with special and preparatory courses and courses of Music and Art. Ten professors and twenty-two teachers; Library, Observatory, Laboratory, Museum, and scientific collections, with every facility for a complete liberal education. S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

NEW YORK, Salem.

ST. PAUL'S HALL.—A happy Home School for 14 boys under 14. Four instructors.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, \$350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Troy.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING
Engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 17th. The Register for 1884 contains a list of the graduates for the past 50 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 24, 1884. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information inquire, in person or by letter, at the School house, No. 106 West Seventh Street.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will open their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 24. Particulars from circular. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN YOUNG LADIES
Institute, Cincinnati.—Family and Day School. Beautiful location; large grounds. Thorough scholarship; best Music and Art advantages. Full session opens Sept. 24. For circulars, address

H. THANE MILLER, Pres't.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL.
(1857-1884) for young ladies and little girls. 27th year begins Sept. 18. Miss E. CLEMENT, Principal. Miss VIRGINIA WILKE, Associate Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Nazareth, Northampton Co.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING
School for Boys. The one hundredth school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 3. Present addresses of former pupils are desired, with a view to preparations for a fitting Centennial celebration in 1885.

EUGENE LEIBERT, Principal.

J. T. ZORN, Associate Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

THE MISSES L. V. SMITH AND R. S. ASHBIDGE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen September 24, 1884, at 1833 Chestnut Street.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz.

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The thirty fifth year of this School (Chestnut St. Seminary), the second at Ogontz, Jay Cooke's beautiful country seat near Philadelphia, will commence September 24th.

Principals—Misses BONNEY and DILLAY.

BENNETT and EASTMAN.

Address letters to Ogontz, Montgomery Co., Pa.; telegrams to York Road Station, North Penna. R.R.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen, Sept. 21.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
both sexes. Established in 1819. Term begins September 3, 1884. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, A. M.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—*Twentieth* annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues, address W. GORDON McCABE, Head Master. References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, Jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors B. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York City), C. H. Toy and Chas. R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

GERMANY, Hannover, 52 Grosse Barlinge.

MISS HILKEN'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Address H. G. HILKEN, Box 723, Baltimore, Md.

Cornell University.

COURSES IN

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING,

CIVIL ENGINEERING,

AND ARCHITECTURE.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS BEGIN AT 9 A. M., JUNE

10 AND SEPT. 10, 1884.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

For the UNIVERSITY REGISTER, containing full statements regarding requirements for admission, courses of study, degrees, honors, expenses, free scholarships, etc., and for special information, apply to

THE TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, New York.

CLASSICAL MASTERSHIP WANTED.

—A Harvard graduate of 1881, previously successful in New England, now Greek master in a church boarding-school for boys, desires to teach Classics in a church day-school or city high school, East or West. Will assist in English, French, and German. Able disciplinarian, accurate scholar, apt to teach. Highest references, including headmaster. Address A. L. R. Care of the Nation.

EDUCATION ABROAD.—A GERMAN

professor at Stuttgart, Württemberg, will take into his family a few boys wishing to learn German and to attend the excellent schools of the city. Terms \$250 per annum. For circulars address H. T. FISCH, Nation Office, or Prof. SONNEN, Kornbergstr. 21, Stuttgart, Germany.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND

Physics.—A gentleman of successful experience as a teacher, and well recommended, desires a position as instructor in mathematics or physics in some higher institution. For particulars address, stating salary, TEACHER, Box 235, Boston, Mass.

TWO HARVARD GRADUATES (1884)

who have taken Highest Honors, one in Classics, the other in Mathematics, and have had an extended experience in private tutoring, desire to prepare two or three pupils for the Fall entrance examinations. Best of references. Address G. W. SAWIN, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—POSITION TO TEACH

in private school or family by lady who has passed the Harvard University examinations for women (preliminary and advanced), has spent several years in Europe, and has had experience in teaching. Returns to America in June. "X. Y. Z." care of Nation.

Binder for the Nation

(RUSSELL'S PATENT.)

To receive the current numbers in a convenient form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with The Nation stamped on in gold. Holds one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.

Address Publisher of the Nation, Box 794, New York.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

MAIL S. S. LINE.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third Street, Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

By Wednesday steamer—1st Cabin, \$100 to \$150; 2d Cabin, \$50. By Saturday steamer—1st Cabin, \$75; 2d Cabin, \$50. Steerage at lowest rates.

OELRICHS & CO., AGENTS,

2 Bowling Green.

To lovers of English Pale Ale we recommend

"Burke's" Light Sparkling Pale

Ale

as the Finest English Ale Bottled. Refreshing, invigorating, and constituting an appetizing tonic while slightly stimulating. Easy of digestion. For sale everywhere.

EDWARD AND JOHN BURKE,

Dublin and Liverpool,

Proprietors of

Burke's Red Head Brand of Stout.

Wadsworth, Howland & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

And Architects' and Engineers' Supplies of

every description,

84 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Catalogues free on application.

Kleinhaus' Country Retreat,

For Hunters, Fishermen, and Pleasure Seekers. Game

and fish in season. Pond at door, stocked with fish.

Boats free. Pleasant and healthful location. Rooms

large, cool, and pleasant. 5 hours from New York via

Erie R. R.

HENRY KLEINHAUS,

Blooming Grove, Pike Co., Pa.

COMMUNITY CANNED GOODS,

including Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Jams, and Poultry

packed under the best conditions, and free from

adulteration. Orders now received for Fall shipment.

Price-list sent on application. Address ONEIDA COM-

MUNITY (Limited), Community, N. Y.

WE WILL FURNISH A SAMPLE

Case (12 quart bottles, no two alike), pure

California Wine, price \$5. SONOMA WINE AND

BRANDY CO., 30 Warren Street, New York.

D. Appleton & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.
LAL.

A Novel.

By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.

Few, probably, have had better opportunities for studying character in the several strata of society, in different parts of the civilized world, and under all the various conditions of life, than the author of this book. It will be found that in "Lal" he has known how to avail himself of his advantages; that, moreover, he has had a story to tell, and that he has told it gracefully, forcibly, and dramatically.

12mo, cloth. Price, \$1 50.

II.

Outlines of Psychology,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE THEORY OF EDUCATION. A Text-Book for Colleges. By JAMES SULLY, A. M., Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in the University of Cambridge, etc., etc. Crown 8vo, 712 pages, cloth. Price, \$3.00.

"A book that has been long wanted by all who are engaged in the business of teaching and desire to master its principles. In the first place, it is an elaborate treatise on the human mind, of independent merit as representing the latest and best work of all schools of psychological inquiry. But of equal importance, and what will be prized as a new and most desirable feature of the work on mental science, is the educational applications that are made throughout in separate text and type, so that, with the explication of mental phenomena, there comes at once the application to the art of education."

III.

Appletons' Dictionary of New York and Vicinity.

An alphabetically arranged Index to all Places, Societies, Institutions, Amusements, and other features of the Metropolis and Neighborhood, upon which Information is needed by the Stranger or the Citizen. With Maps of New York and Vicinity. New edition, fully revised to date. Paper, 30 cents.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3 & 5 Bond Street, New York.

August Atlantic,

Now Ready Everywhere, Contains:

IN WAR TIME. XV., XVI. S. Weir Mitchell.

THE ZIG ZAG TELEGRAPH. Lloyd G. Thompson.

BUGS AND BEASTS BEFORE THE LAW. E. P. Evans.

THE ANATOMIZING OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

III. Richard Grant White.

AN OLD NEW ENGLAND DIVINE (President Stiles).

Kate Gannett Wells.

A COOK'S TOURIST IN SPAIN. II.

Other Stories, Poems, Reviews, and Contributors' Club.

35 cents a number; \$4.00 a year.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

The Midsummer Holiday
CENTURY.

This magazine for August is, as usual, the Midsummer Holiday Number. It is especially notable for the beauty of its illustrations, for short stories, anecdotal papers, out-of-door sketches, etc., adapted to the vacation season. It contains the

OPENING CHAPTERS OF TWO NOVELLETTES, by Henry James and H. H. Boyesen.

HUMOROUS SHORT STORIES, by Frank R. Stockton and "Ivory Black."

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES on

BRITISH WILD FLOWERS. By John Burroughs. With over a dozen illustrations of the fox-glove, primrose, daisy, daffodil, etc., etc., by Alfred Parsons.

RECENT ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA. III.—Commercial Buildings. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

ON THE TRACK OF ULYSSES. By W. J. Stillman. Illustrated by Harry Penn. The first of a series of papers of rare archaeological interest, describing a cruise in the Mediterranean, undertaken at the expense of the Century Magazine.

SKETCHES OF PERSONAL INTEREST, concerning CHINESE GORDON, GEN. SAM HOUSTON (Portraits), QUEEN OF ROUMANIA (Portraits).

DR. SEVIER. By George W. Cable. This part contains stirring descriptions of the Confederate troops leaving New Orleans, and of the march of the 7th Regiment down Broadway, June, 1861.

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS ARE:

Washington Gladden,

Edward Eggleston,

W. D. Howells,

Maurice Thompson,

Edith M. Thomas,

George Parsons Lathrop,

and others.

Topics of the Time.

Open Letters. Brie-à-Brac.

Price, 35 Cents; \$4.00 a year. Sold everywhere.

THE CENTURY CO.,
New York, N. Y.

Lippincott's Magazine

For August,

NOW READY, CONTAINS:

SOME SUBURBS OF NEW YORK.—II.—West Chester and Long Island. Illustrated.

VIVISECTION. By Albert Leffingwell, M. D.

AURORA. A Story. By Mary Agnes Tincker.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF Charles Reade. First Paper. By John Coleman.

SOME NEW THING. A Story. By W. W. Crane.

A WORD FROM A WOMAN AGAINST Female Suffrage. By E. A. Bloodgood.

LIFE IN A RUSSIAN PROVINCE. Two Papers.—II. By Sarah M. S. Perelra.

MY CHAPERON. A Story. By Henry Lewis.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS. Illustrated. By Will M. Clemens.

Together with other Short Stories, Poems, and Articles of Interest upon Current Topics.

A New Story by the author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," etc., entitled

A Week in Killarney,
is commenced in this number.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

25 Cents per Copy. \$3.00 per Annum.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Phila.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART, Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, \$1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue, 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the Nation.

BOOKS TO BUY.

The 4th 1,000 of MAUD HOWE'S Novel, THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH. "A remarkable work in more respects than one, and must be classed among the few important American works of fiction of the day," says a good critic. \$1 25.

JUDITH GAUTIER'S Historical Novel, THE USURPER, "a prose poem of Japan, a romance in the best sense of the word." \$1 50.

MY REMINISCENCES, by LORD RONALD GOWER. "These gossiply remembrances of many people and things, coupled with anecdotes of famous men and women of the past generation, make this a very entertaining book." Second edition just ready. \$2 00.

MRS. EWING'S JACKANAPES, "a touching story exquisitely told." 30 cents.

MISS TOOSEY'S MISSION AND LADDIE; A LITTLE PILGRIM; OLD LADY MARY. "Few recent short stories can equal these in pathos. Their beauty is of a kind that cannot be transferred, but can only be thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed at first hand." 75 cents each.

TREASURE ISLAND, by ROBERT LEWIS STEVENSON, is "a new departure in the form of a story—hidden treasure, pirates, sea fights, shipwrecks, and all sorts of charming excitements to fascinate young folks and make old folks young again." \$1 25.

MRS. PITMAN'S Life of ELIZABETH FRY is the seventh volume in the "Famous Women Series." "Not many nobler souls walked this earth either in Quaker garb or out of it."

ON HISTORY AND THE STUDY OF HISTORY, by Prof. W. P. ATKINSON. "No one should be discouraged from studying History. Its greatest service is not so much to increase our knowledge as to stimulate thought and broaden our intellectual horizon." 50 cents.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

THE LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY, 13 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., offers to trustees, guardians, and conservative investors, Western Farm and City Mortgages, in denominations of \$200 to \$10,000, completed for sale and delivery, yielding 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The collection of principal and prompt payment of interest guaranteed. These loans are carefully selected by the Company's Vice-President and Western Manager, resident in the West, who has loaned to the eminent satisfaction of over 2,000 investors more than \$6,000,000, mostly for parties occupying fiducial positions, Savings Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies.

Being based on actual values, free from speculative influences and the fluctuations of the stock market, they are particularly recommended to investors with whom safety is the first consideration.

References by permission:

Edwin L. Godkin, *Evening Post and Nation*, N. Y.; Georgetown Peabody Library, Georgetown, Mass.; Edward Taylor, Treasurer, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; William McGeorge, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pamphlets giving list of the shareholders of the Company (mostly residents of the New England and Middle States) sent on request.

JAMES WHITELY, HARRY C. LOGAN, H. CRUGER OAKLEY, MAYNARD C. EYRE, HENRY H. DODGE, Washington, D. C.

Wm. R. TRAVERS, Special Partner.

PRINCE & WHITELY,

No. 64 Broadway, New York.

Branch Offices, 180 Fifth Ave., New York.
Buy and sell on commission all classes of Railroad securities, also Grain and Provisions. Private telegraph wires to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Bridgeport, New Haven, Boston, and Pittsburgh.

A. P. TURNER & CO.,

50 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Buy and sell Bonds and Stocks at all American, British, and Dutch Exchanges.
Act as Agents for Railway and other Corporations in payment of Coupons and Dividends; also as Transfer Agents. Dividends collected and remitted. Negotiate Railway, State, City, and other sound Loans.

DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Members } NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

The Week.

THE heartiness with which the Democrats and Independents everywhere have accepted Cleveland's nomination will give the Blaine leaders a dreadful sinking of the heart. There are only a few feeble signs of a disposition to bolt. A few professional workingmen are threatening to go over to Blaine, but they are likely to change their minds before the campaign is much older. John Kelly is sore and sulky, and the Blaine managers are regarding him with great interest, but we do not believe there are serious possibilities of harm in him. The O'Brien machine leaders are going about chuckling that "it is all arranged with Tammany to 'knife' Cleveland in the city," but we very much doubt if it is. Kelly has no grievance, and if he were to attempt to "knife" Cleveland, either openly or secretly, he is not likely to be able to control votes enough to overbalance the thousands of independent votes which will be given to the national Democratic ticket. It looks very much like a "tidal-wave" year, and if it is, Kelly and Butler will be of small account, no matter what they do.

The general willingness of prominent citizens to speak well of the Democratic ticket is very suggestive in view of the utter inability of the *Tribune* to find anybody except Gould, Field, and Sage to come out warmly in commendation of Blaine and Logan. We do not observe that any of those three has anything to say about Cleveland, but we are willing to give the Blaine people the benefit once more of what they said about Blaine by reproducing it. Mr. Gould said:

I shall be perfectly satisfied with the nomination. Blaine is a live man and will be a live President. There is nothing dead about him. He is abreast of the times and never allows himself to fall behind a single step. Arthur has done very well in the office, and worse candidates might be selected; but Blaine is the man for the place.

Of the same candidate Mr. Cyrus W. Field says:

Mr. Blaine is a strong and able man; he is one of the ablest men in the country. The attacks on him will not hurt him. They will recoil on the people who make the attacks. Lies always hurt the people who tell them.

Of the same candidate, Mr. Russell Sage says:

Mr. Blaine is the leading statesman of the age in this country, or indeed any other country. All this talk about his aggressiveness is nonsense. As President of the United States he will be careful and conservative; his very responsibility will make him cautious. I am warmly in favor of him, and of his election I have not the slightest doubt.

We commend these opinions to the workingmen who are talking about bolting Cleveland because he is a monopolist candidate, and about voting for Blaine as the "workingman's friend."

During the sessions of the Convention and in the preliminary canvass much was heard about Governor Cleveland's unpopularity among the workingmen. Those horny-handed sons of toil, John Kelly and Benjamin F. Butler, were loud in denunciation of the Governor as the enemy of the laboring classes. But there was a great scarcity of specifications of the acts which had led to these unpleasant relations between the Governor and the workingmen. The veto of the Five-Cent Fare Bill was speedily knocked out as a cause of unfriendliness, for the reason that the working classes are already in the enjoyment of five-cent fares during the hours in which nine-tenths of them ride on the elevated roads, and for the further reason that the bill was notoriously in violation of the contract between the companies and the city. An additional reason for discounting the statements of Kelly and Grady on this point may be found in the fact that the most prominent of the elevated railroad "monopolists" are supporters of Blaine. It is generally acknowledged that Jay Gould and Cyrus Field know on which side their bread is buttered.

The so-called Independents of Pennsylvania have issued an address to the Independents of New York and Massachusetts, giving reasons why the latter should support Blaine. There is nothing in these reasons worth consideration. The entire address is disposed of by the fact that the Independents of Pennsylvania were not Independents at all in the sense in which the term is understood in New York and New England. They were simply working for the overthrow of the Cameron Machine. They were no more Independents than Warner Miller, Jimmy Husted, and Collector Robertson were in this State when they were seeking the overthrow of Conkling. The great leader of the Pennsylvania revolt in 1882 was Wharton Barker, the author of the surplus-distribution scheme, which so captivated Blaine, but which he dropped so quickly when he discovered that its humbug character was too apparent to be magnetic. Barker's associates were nearly all Blaine men, and one of the chief objects of their revolt was to destroy the Cameron Machine, and thus smooth the way to securing a Blaine delegation this year.

About the only active campaign work which appears to be under way in Massachusetts is that of the Independent Republican Committee. According to the Boston *Advertiser* of Thursday, the Independents "continue to receive letters from all over the State from Republicans who are not for the Blaine and Logan ticket. One letter yesterday stated that there were scores of old-line Republicans in the little towns of Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties who avowed their purpose not to support the ticket, and many more who were only awaiting a good Democratic nomination to declare themselves in the same way. Long lists of anti-Blaine men have been sent in from Taunton, Fall River,

and many of the towns on the Cape, while in and about Boston the revolt is said to take in a large proportion of the Republican party." Neither sneers nor threats of party excommunication appear to be diminishing the numbers of the dudes and pharisees. The Blaine managers in the State are evidently a good deal depressed by the situation. They announced several days ago that a grand Blaine ratification meeting would be held next week, at which Governor Robinson would preside. When he was asked about it on Wednesday the Governor said that he could not tell whether he could or could not preside. It was also discovered that neither the day nor the hall had been fixed upon, and the grand ratification remained suspended in mid-air until Senator Hoar and Congressman Long could be heard from.

The Blaine "aggressive campaign" does not seem to begin. The only "charge" his friends have yet made against his opponents is that they are not as good as they pretend to be, or that they are too good for this world. The "holier-than-thou" taunt really means that it is wrong to try to be better than the worst men of your party—just as cavalry take the pace of the slowest horse. What you should do in politics, they maintain, is, single out the worst rascals among your political associates and work down to their level, or at all events avoid any appearance of difference with them on moral questions. The poet of the Blaine campaign, for instance, is Colonel Joyce, the whiskey thief and ex-convict, and it is the duty of all good Republicans to avoid all appearance of being holier than Joyce. One of the directors of Blaine's canvass, "Pow" Clayton, of Arkansas, is a leading carpet-bag rascal, who has stolen far more than Joyce, but, like his friend and coadjutor, Dorsey, escaped the penitentiary, and no good Republican must pretend to be any more sensitive on questions of personal honor than Clayton. We might fill our columns with illustrations of the same kind, but where would be the use? There is really no good defence for Blaine but the "holier-than-thou" defence. All that can be said for him is that other politicians are no better than he and that anybody who condemns him is a hypocrite. But this is really the criminal's view of society. Nearly every old offender, who is brought up for sentence, thinks the judge is a canting knave, who would filch himself if he had not a good salary. It has been the defence of the criminal class against all reformers from the early Christians down to the abolitionists. The rascals and the men who live by abuses always maintain that the world is well enough as it is, and that the people who try to make it better are pharisees, who are not satisfied with their own share of what is going. But when a political party in a Christian country is driven in on this as a defence of its existence, its hour has come. Its doom is sealed. It is only bands of brigands who can be held together by a sense of their equality in iniquity.

As there is apparently not to be an "aggressive campaign" on the Blaine side, we think the managers should enter on their defensive one with more activity and vigor. The first thing they ought to explain is this—how it happens that all the Star-route men and whiskey thieves and navy-yard jobbers and spoilsmen of every description, small and great, all over the country, we believe without exception, are Blaine men. The Robesons, the Keifers, the Claytons, the Dorseys, the Joyces, the Chandlers, the Boslers, the Hubbells, the Mikes, the Jakes, the Barneys are all Blaine men. We know what the Independent explanation of this is; but what is the Blaine explanation? There must be some theory of the matter current in Blaine circles. What is it? There is material here for six or eight *Tribune* articles and about a dozen *Philadelphia Press* ones. Let us have them. We shall comment on them when the series is complete—say about the middle of August.

Nothing more clearly demonstrates the paucity of ammunition in the Blaine camp than the charge that in vetoing the Tenure of Office Bill Governor Cleveland acted in accordance with a "deal" with Commissioner Thompson. The Governor vetoed the bill because it was defective, and gave his reasons for his course in a message which left no doubt about it. The friends of the bill agreed with him in believing that the measure as it reached him was defective and ought not to become a law. Mr. Francis M. Scott, who drafted the bill and worked most earnestly for its passage, published a letter in which he said that the Governor was perfectly right in vetoing the measure, because as it reached him "it was a very shabby piece of legislation, quite unfit to find a place on the statute book." He explained also that the defects were introduced by an Assemblyman from this city, who offered an amendment, which was accepted in good faith, because its author "had not at that time displayed the cloven hoof that his subsequent course in regard to the Bureau of Elections Bill made so apparent." We hunted up the record and found that this Assemblyman was Isaac Dayton, who was sent to Albany as a reformer, but who through the entire session did Johnny O'Brien's work, and who is now one of the leading local shouters for Blaine. He not only defeated in this way the Tenure of Office Bill, but he led the Republican opposition to the Bureau of Elections Bill and defeated that also. The audacity of the *Tribune* in accusing the Governor of participation in a "deal" in vetoing the former bill, is, in view of these facts, worthy of its position as the leading Blaine organ.

Two more old pastors, or former religious advisers, have been produced to vouch for Mr. Blaine's spiritual character, and they strike us as rather improving upon their overzealous predecessors who made such a mess of it by mixing the Catholic question with their Protestant certificates. One of the newcomers says he stood in daily official relations with Mr. Blaine as Chaplain of the House during three Congresses, and that those who

know him best have the highest admiration for his broad, able, and brilliant statesmanship, and are confident that as President he would give the country a clean, wise, patriotic, and popular administration. The Chaplain deprecates the current disposition to slander public men, quotes Scripture against it, and dips into history to corroborate the established Blaine position that Washington was a tattooed man. This is all very impressive, but the other new-comer among the pastors gives a much closer personal endorsement. He was pastor of the noble Old South Church in Augusta when Blaine was a young man, and lived so near to Blaine's house that "I could throw a doughnut into his yard from my piazza." Now, if this pastor had been a dude or a pharisee, he would have said that he could have "tossed a biscuit" into Blaine's yard. He uses the good old New England word "doughnut," and when after this he says that "no one can assail Mr. Blaine's moral character," we are inclined to think that the question is settled.

The report that Steve Elkins was in Augusta over Sunday with other of Mr. Blaine's advisers proves to have been a mistake. As he was not there, he did not, of course, form one of the party which filled the two Blaine pews on Sunday, and all speculation as to whether he went to church willingly or only on compulsion is a waste of time. Still, we dwell with much satisfaction on our surmise, which was that if he had been there he would have gone cheerfully. And this suggests an idea which we submit to the Blaine campaign managers for consideration. Why not collect all the shining lights of the Blaine party at Augusta on some Sunday during the campaign and send them all to church together? What a fine moral effect it would have to group at the same time in the two Blaine pews, Pow Clayton, Steve Elkins, Joyce, Tom Platt, Jimmy Husted, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field, Patrick Ford, O'Donovan Rossa, Robeson, Keifer, the four old pastors, Barney Biglin, Bob McCord, and Johnny O'Brien. They would crowd the two Blaine pews and overflow into two others, and the effect upon them, as well as upon the country, would be powerful for good.

The old Tory Squire who acts as the London correspondent of the *Tribune* is plunged in great embarrassment by the way the Blaine nomination has been received. He had evidently been assuring his cronies at White's and Boodle's that Blaine was emphatically the gentlemen's candidate, whom all the really "nice Americans" would support, and whom, therefore, all the vulgar Americans and the low Irish would oppose. The news about the bolt of "the dudes" and the college graduates has, therefore, evidently given him a hard blow. But he was able to bear up under it until he heard that O'Donovan Rossa and the Irish dynamiters had come out for Blaine. This quite vanquished him, and he must for some days have looked a very sickly object to the club loungers. He telegraphed to the *Tribune* that "this will end by alienating European opinion, unless Mr. Blaine promptly disowns such

allies." The Squire in his simplicity naturally thinks that this is the very worst thing that could happen Mr. Blaine. At the mess of the Guards it of course seems "perfectly dreadful." But if the Squire were better informed about America and American politics he would know that "the alienation of European opinion" is exactly what Blaine is aiming at. In fact, he wants to have it understood that all foreigners hate and fear him, and that when he comes into power, Europe will quake with fear, and all the well-dressed people retire to their backyards.

The Blaine managers say that they are going to make a vigorous campaign in the South, and that they expect to carry West Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida and to "make it hot" in Louisiana and Tennessee. This is what they have a perfect right to do, and it is to be hoped on all accounts that they will carry out their programme. The country ought not to be divided politically on "Mason and Dixon's line." There ought to be a more general commingling of North and South in politics, and the present is a fitting time to bring the two sections into better acquaintance with each other. Such acquaintance can be best promoted by the presence of eminent Northern speakers in the South and eminent Southern ones in the North. We should be glad to hear such men as Senators Morgan, Vance, Garland, and Lamar as well as Mr. Bayard and Mr. Carlisle on the stump in the Northern States. We should be glad to hear the colored orator, John R. Lynch, in Cooper Institute. We should be gratified to learn that a select body of Republican speakers had been detailed to canvass the South. It is time to diffuse through both sections something of the amicable personal relations and acquaintanceship which subsists at Washington among Senators and Representatives who meet on a footing of cordiality and mutual respect, however much they may differ in political opinion. No opportunity more favorable can occur than the present campaign. We trust that the Democratic Committee will embrace it, whether the Republicans carry out their declared intention or not.

The campaign has opened unexpectedly with a debate between the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency and the Secretary of the Navy. In a speech at Indianapolis on Sunday Mr. Hendricks remarked that a defalcation had been found to exist in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of \$63,000; that in the course of an investigation by a Senate Committee, Mr. Chandler had testified that he had received a letter a year ago informing him of "some of these outrages," and that a short time since somebody had come to him and told him that there were frauds going on in the service, but that members of Congress had recommended the continuance of the head of the bureau with such earnestness that he thought it must be all right. Now, said Mr. Hendricks, what is the remedy? Why, "to have a President that will appoint a head of bureau that will investigate the condition of the books and bring all the guilty parties to trial." Mr. Chandler has replied to this by

a letter in which he says that the defalcation went back to June 21, 1880; that the first he knew of the frauds was in December or January last; that he at once determined to and actually did discharge Dr. Wales, the chief of the Bureau, and Corrigan, the chief clerk, notwithstanding a strong Democratic petition for Dr. Wales's retention. Mr. Hendricks, in reply to all this, says that if the defalcations went back to 1880, it involves Mr. Chandler's predecessor in office, but does not help Mr. Chandler; further, that Mr. Chandler misrepresents his own testimony, because before the Senate Committee he testified that after investigation he concluded that nothing need be done; and Mr. Hendricks continues that the frauds were actually discovered by Wood, a Government detective. As Mr. Chandler's testimony is not at hand, we cannot yet verify the different accounts of it here given; but it is safe to say that even if Mr. Hendricks was not accurate, there is no dispute about the main fact, which is the defalcation and loss of \$63,000. Everybody can decide for himself whether it would be a better remedy for troubles of this sort to elect Mr. Blaine or Mr. Cleveland President.

The Dingley Shipping Act, which was intended to take burdens off American shipping, contains one provision which threatens to impose a burden by making it more difficult for masters to get crews. Advance wages to seamen are prohibited by this statute, probably because it was supposed to be an exaction on the part of the mariner, and a cause of loss to the ship. But the real reason is that sailors are improvident and reckless, and when in port soon spend all their money, and are frequently held in a sort of pawn by boarding-house keepers and other "land sharks." A ship which can advance money to relieve a sailor from his temporary distress, and furnish him with a little ready cash, can easily secure him, while a ship which is forbidden by law to do so has much more trouble in finding sailors. The reformers who favored the Dingley measure seem to have overlooked one of the most marked peculiarities of the sailor's character on which, as well as on abstract principles, changes in the law of shipping contracts have to be based.

The Court of Appeals of West Virginia has undertaken to administer summary punishment upon a newspaper publisher and editor for contempt. The publisher, as generally happens, was not aware of the publication, and was fined only \$25; his wicked partner, the editor-in-charge, was fined \$300. The editor-in-chief seems to have been away for some months. The offence was the publication in the *Wheeling Intelligencer* of a statement that three members of the Supreme Court attended a legislative caucus and lobbied for the enactment of certain measures, promising in the event of their passage to sustain them if tested in the courts. When the two men were arraigned the editor-in-charge admitted his agency in the republication, said he believed it to be true, and held himself justified in so believing, as the original publication had been made at the home of one of the judges and had not been contradicted. He re-

ferred to the Governor of the State, the Auditor, and others, as sustaining the accuracy of the allegations, and denied that any contempt of court was intended or expressed. The judges took a different view of the matter, decided that they had common-law power to punish for contempt, and imposed the fines we have mentioned.

The offence charged is serious; but it seems as if in such cases, where the newspaper is willing to produce its witnesses, they ought to be summoned, and, if they have been slandering the court, be punished also. Without something like a real trial of the truth of the accusation, the charge is not set at rest; the punishment for a common-law contempt being entirely arbitrary, it proves nothing, and what the judges most want, if they are really innocent, is to have the stain removed. The only effect of these contempt proceedings that we have observed is that the charge, which was at first confined to an obscure corner of the country, is now being circulated all over the United States, without the public being at all able to decide that it is false—i. e., without the judges having cleared themselves.

Mr. Frelinghuysen last week received a despatch from Mr. Mason, our Consul at Marseilles, to the effect that there had been thirty-five deaths in sixteen hours from cholera, and according to a Berlin despatch, the German Government has, "in consequence of Dr. Koch's report," requested the various Federal States to adopt measures for the prevention of its introduction into Germany, while the Italian Government is said to be "blocking all roads leading into Italy" with troops to prevent cholera from coming in. Dr. Koch's report is based on his "microbe" theory—that cholera is due to an intestinal germ—and from a *Gaulois* interview it appears that he not only pronounces the disinfecting of baggage, letters, and travellers ineffectual, but he cannot understand how "any faith was ever put in it." This makes it look as if quarantine measures or a military blockade would hardly have his approval; and the fact that it is Germany and Italy who are bent on taking most vigorous measures against Gallic cholera abroad, suggests that the scourge might be put to practical political use by stimulating international hatred. A hint against eating pork has already appeared in the despatches, and the German distrust of the American hog may be still further stimulated by suggestions that the cholera might "stalk" concealed in the American sausage or ham. So little is really known about the cholera—except that it follows routes of travel—that almost anything may be suggested.

Mr. Gladstone has announced an early adjournment and an autumn session, at which the Franchise Bill will be again passed and presented to the Lords. This is really an arrangement for a three months' popular agitation over the question, very much resembling a canvass before a general election. The leading

orators on both sides will take the field and stump the country, delivering impassioned harangues, and "making it hot" for the Lords, who will be again summoned about October, and asked whether they have had enough, which is really what the renewed passage of the bill will mean. The minor members of the House of Commons will swell the fray in addresses to their constituents on the bill and on the work of the session generally—an excellent custom, which has always prevailed in England to some extent, but of late years has been growing general. Every member is now expected, as soon as convenient after the adjournment of Parliament, to meet his constituents at one or more meetings, and, besides giving his views about the political situation generally, explain anything that may have been peculiar in his own votes, and answer any civil questions which a voter may choose to put.

There have been negotiations going on for some days between the leaders of the majority in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone for a compromise touching the Franchise Bill. The Lords did not throw the bill out. They simply amended it so that it should not come into operation until after there should be a redistribution of seats. Mr. Gladstone now promises that if they will pass the Franchise Bill he will introduce a Redistribution Bill this year at an autumn session. The difficulty with the Lords is that they are by no means sure that the Redistribution Bill will be any more acceptable than the Franchise Bill, and if they let the Franchise Bill pass they will be absolutely helpless about securing any change in it. They therefore ask to be shown where the new voters are to live before they agree to let them in. Lord Salisbury is for standing firm now, but he has lost his leadership as a fighting man. The majority takes counsel of cooler heads. In the meantime the Radicals in the provinces are straining on the leash, in their eagerness to open a campaign against the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone has indicated, not very obscurely, that he will not be sorry to see it started if the necessity should arise.

The retirement of Iglesias in Peru will serve to test the possibility of establishing any permanent government in that country. Order and security for life and property have been maintained since the close of the war chiefly by Chili, and it is at least doubtful whether the country will not now relapse into anarchy—in fact, whether Cáceres, of whom we hear so much now in the despatches, is not another name for anarchy. What the Peruvians need more than anything is a stable government which will prevent revolution at all hazards; but does the country supply the materials for any such government? Calderon's fiasco succeeded by Iglesias's retirement, shows that the question is not settled. An increase of population through emigration would be a godsend to Peru; for it would give her, what nothing else will, new resources and the means of developing them. Iglesias called attention to this in a "reform" proclamation which he issued some time ago.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 9, to THURSDAY, July 15, 1884 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, reassembled at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was opened by prayer by Bishop McLaren, of Illinois. Ex-Senator Thurman was greeted with applause as he entered the hall. A communication from the Committee on Resolutions was received saying that their work would not be completed before Thursday morning. Resolutions were offered and referred without debate in favor of various planks in the platform. The Committee on Credentials reported the list of delegates with an amendment giving the Territorial delegates a right to vote in the Convention. This was adopted, and the necessary two-thirds for a nomination thus became 547 instead of 535, the whole number in the Convention being 820. The Committee on Permanent Organization presented for President of the Convention W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. Colonel Vilas was received with cheers. In his speech he held up the Democratic party as the only hope for relief from the abuses of Government which had been fastened by Republican rule. A motion that no vote be taken on the candidates until after the Committee on Resolutions should report, but that the candidates be presented, was carried. Another motion was then made that the Convention call the roll and present candidates for President. The anti-Cleveland men were anxious to pursue a policy of delay, and so moved to table the resolution. The motion was lost; ayes, 268; noes, 542. Several motions to adjourn were lost, and the presentation of candidates began. Mr. George Gray presented Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. The latter's name was enthusiastically received. Mr. Hendricks presented ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, in a speech which was more for Hendricks than McDonald. When New York was called, Mr. Daniel S. Lockwood took the platform, and in a vigorous speech which was warmly received, proposed the name of Grover Cleveland. Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, seconded the nomination. Mr. Grady (Tam.) then got the floor and spoke vehemently against Cleveland, asserting that he could not carry New York. He was replied to by Mr. E. K. Aparar, who recalled the story of Tammany's opposition to Tilden in 1876, and its powerlessness in preventing his carrying New York. A recess till 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning followed.

When the Convention reassembled at that time the Committee on Resolutions reported that they would not be able to present a complete platform until 7 p. m. The call of the States for nominations was then continued. Mansur, of Missouri, seconded the name of Thurman. Thomas E. Powell, of Ohio, presented Governor George Hoadly, of that State. Ex-Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, made an earnest speech for Randall, and Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination. John W. Cummings spoke in favor of Bayard and made a bitter attack on Cleveland. A number of other speeches in favor of candidates already nominated followed. When Wisconsin was reached General Bragg took the platform in Cleveland's favor, and created much excitement by saying that the young men of Wisconsin and the West "loved him most for the enemies he has made." Mr. Grady sprang to his feet and said in behalf of the Governor's enemies he reciprocated that hatred. Great confusion followed. General Bragg in closing said the party had followed the old leaders to its death and it asked a new and young man to lead it. The roll call was soon finished and the Convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

At that hour Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the

platform. It is a very long document, an analysis of which is given elsewhere in this number. The allusion to Tilden in it excited tremendous cheering. General Butler was given thirty minutes in which to present a minority report and make a speech upon it. His platform contained a number of views in accord with the elements with which he has recently affiliated, on the questions of American labor, foreign labor, monopolies, and the absorption of public lands. Mr. Converse, of Ohio, protectionist, and Mr. Henry Watterson, free-trader, spoke in favor of the majority platform. Butler's was lost, only receiving 97½ votes, and the majority report was adopted. The anti-Cleveland forces then made a motion to adjourn, but it was defeated by 196 to 616½. The first ballot was taken soon after midnight and resulted as follows: Cleveland 392, Bayard 170, Thurman 88, Randall 78, McDonald 56, Carlisle 27, Hoadly 3, Flower 4, Tilden 1, Hendricks 1. An adjournment was then taken to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

A second ballot was ordered soon after the assembling of the Convention. Mr. Randall's name was immediately withdrawn. The balloting proceeded quietly, Mr. Cleveland making small gains, until Illinois was reached, when the announcement of 1 vote for Hendricks was the occasion of wild, general, and enthusiastic cheering. The disorder continued for fifteen minutes. While the uproar was at its height Senator Voorhees succeeded in announcing that at the request of the Indiana delegation he withdrew the name of McDonald, in order to cast the vote of that State for Hendricks. This caused renewed cheering, but the effort to stampede the Convention was unsuccessful. After Iowa had announced its vote, Pennsylvania retired amid great excitement for consultation. Kentucky withdrew Carlisle and cast 15 of her votes for Hendricks. As the roll proceeded Cleveland's gains were small but frequent. New York, of course, cast her 72 votes for Cleveland in accordance with the unit rule, 50 of the delegates being in his favor. When all the votes had been recorded except Pennsylvania's Cleveland had a total of 433. Pennsylvania added 42 to this number, and the result of the second ballot was announced as follows: Cleveland 475, Bayard 150½, Hendricks 124½, McDonald 2, Thurman 60, Randall 5, Tilden 2. The necessary two thirds required for a nomination was 547 of 820 votes. The States then began to make rapid changes in their votes. The first great gain for Cleveland was 22 votes from North Carolina. Florida, West Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri cast their entire votes for the New York candidate. Cleveland's success was now assured. Democrats from many other States were clamoring for recognition. The cheering was deafening; the band played, and, outside, cannon were booming. When the changes were completed the official result of the ballot was announced at 1:10 p. m. as follows: Cleveland 683, Bayard 81½, Hendricks 45½, Thurman 4, McDonald 2, Randall 4. The nomination was triumphantly made unanimous and the Convention adjourned until 5 p. m. to canvass the Vice-Presidency.

The Convention completed its work on Friday evening by nominating Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. General Rosecrans, McDonald, General Black, of Illinois, Governor Glick, of Kansas, and Mr. Hendricks were put in nomination, the latter by Pennsylvania, Indiana making no nomination. The Indiana Chairman declared that Mr. Hendricks would not accept the nomination. The other names were, however, withdrawn, and delegation after delegation named Hendricks. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The news of Cleveland's nomination was received in this city with enthusiasm far exceeding the announcement of Blaine's nomination. In Buffalo, Albany, and other cities of the State the joy of the people was great.

Governor Cleveland received the congratulations of his friends quietly at the Executive Chamber at the State Capitol. In the evening he was serenaded by the Young Men's Democratic Club and the Jacksonians, and made a short speech, in which he said: "We believe that the people are not receiving at the hands of the party which for nearly twenty-four years has directed the affairs of the nation the full benefits to which they are entitled—pure, just, and economical rule—and we believe that the ascendancy of genuine Democratic principles will insure a better government and greater happiness and prosperity to all the people. To reach the sober thought of the nation and to dislodge an enemy entrenched behind spoils and patronage involves a struggle which, if we underestimate, we invite defeat. I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility of the part assigned to me in this contest. My heart, I know, is in the cause, and I pledge you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to secure the victory which I believe to be within the achievement of the Democratic hosts."

The Massachusetts Reform Club on Saturday passed resolutions saying "that this club pledges its hearty support to the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks, believing them to represent the demand of the people for candidates for the highest offices above suspicion, whose characters and public acts are an assurance of wise and honest government."

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Independent Republicans in this city, on Monday, a call was adopted for a conference in this city on July 22, of Republican and Independent voters who will not support the Republican ticket. The meeting is for the purpose of determining upon a common course of action in the coming canvass.

General Butler has not yet intimated whether he will run as the Greenback candidate for President, or support the Democratic ticket.

William Purcell, editor of the Rochester Union (Dem.), has obtained a leave of absence during the campaign, as he cannot consistently support Cleveland, and has also resigned from the electoral ticket. Mr. Purcell is a Tammany sympathizer in Western New York.

The old and prominent house of Halsted, Haines & Co., dry-goods jobbers, of this city, made an assignment on Saturday morning. The liabilities are about \$1,000,000. Shrinkage in business was the chief cause of the failure.

Fletcher & Sharpe, the oldest and considered the safest banking firm in Indianapolis, on Tuesday posted a notice on their door that, owing to inability to realize on securities, they were compelled to suspend payment. They say their securities are ample to pay in full. They were rated at about \$1,000,000.

The American Lacrosse team, which has returned from its victorious tour in Great Britain, was defeated by the Toronto team on Staten Island, 3 goals to 1, Wednesday, and in this city on Thursday, by 5 goals to 1.

The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter has written a letter declining the Bishopric of Nebraska and has accepted the Presidency of Hobart College.

A destructive tornado on Saturday afternoon and evening passed over parts of the counties of Ulster, Orange, Dutchess, and elsewhere inland along the Hudson valley. The damage in Ulster County is serious.

Philip Hamilton, the youngest son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday. He was born in this city June 1, 1802. For many years he had lived in retirement at Poughkeepsie. He was at one time Assistant District Attorney of New York, and conducted the trial of Gibbs, the pirate, in 1861. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of this city, is his only son.

Paul Morphy, the champion chess-player of the world about twenty years ago, died in New Orleans on Thursday, at the age of forty-seven. His mind has been weak for many years.

Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, died on Sunday afternoon, at Squirrel Island, Me. Professor Packard's career has been notable for his long and faithful service with one college. He was born at Chelmsford, Mass., on December 20, 1799, and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1816, ten years after the first class was graduated. Three years later he became a tutor there and has been actively connected with the College ever since. In 1825 he was made professor of Latin and Greek and held that chair until 1865, when he was chosen Collins Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion. He was at one time Vice-President of the College, and at the last Commencement was elected acting President. Among his writings are an edition of Xenophon's 'Memorabilia' and 'The History of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.'

Mrs. A. Lincoln Phelps, formerly Miss Willard, of Troy, N. Y., who was widely known as an educator, died on her ninety-first birthday anniversary in Baltimore on Tuesday. She was the author of several books.

FOREIGN.

The rejection of the Franchise Bill by the House of Lords has caused great excitement in British political circles. The Liberal clubs are preparing a protest. In the House of Commons Mr. George Anderson, Radical, on Wednesday gave notice that he would ask Mr. Gladstone to arrange for an early discussion of the standing resolution in the House to the effect that a continuance of an unreformed hereditary House of Lords is incompatible with wise legislation. Mr. Gladstone subsequently refused the request. Sir Charles Dilke, at a Liberal meeting in Middlesex, said he believed the country wished the Franchise Bill presented repeatedly to the House of Lords until they passed it. If the House of Lords did not use their powers with moderation, the speaker said, they must come to disaster.

At a meeting of Liberals on Thursday Mr. Gladstone said that in view of the action of the House of Lords on the Franchise Bill the Cabinet had decided to close the session of Parliament as soon as possible, and call a new session at a very early date to again pass the bill and submit it to the House of Lords. Parliament, he said, would reassemble in October. He thought the House of Lords would not again reject the bill. He promised that when Parliament met next year the whole energies of the Government should be devoted to the passage of a complete measure for a redistribution of Parliamentary seats. Mr. John Bright announced his intention of joining in the reform agitation. He hoped the powers of the House of Lords would be curtailed.

Commenting on the defeat of the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords, the London Times on Wednesday said: "The House of Lords have nullified four months' labor of the House of Commons, and have deprived two million persons of the rights of franchise. The struggle will only end in defeat and loss. The Lords have placed themselves in antagonism with the popular assembly in a most defiant and aggressive manner."

Influential Conservative Peers were reported to be urging a reconsideration of last Tuesday's vote in the House of Lords on the Franchise Bill. A motion was to be made on July 17 to pass it on condition that the Government would agree to devote the autumn session to a measure of redistribution. Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon that the Government would introduce a bill for a redistribution of Parliamentary seats at the autumn session if

the Franchise Bill were passed now. The attempt to arrange a compromise with the Conservative Peers failed on Monday evening, the Marquis of Salisbury maintaining his position that there should be no franchise bill passed without a redistribution.

At a meeting of Conservative Peers and members of the House of Commons on Tuesday, Lord Salisbury's position was almost unanimously sustained.

A scene took place in the House of Commons on Friday between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill. The former insisted upon the accuracy of his statement, made at the recent meeting of the Liberals, that the Government had proposed a compromise with the House of Lords on the Franchise Bill. The proposal was made through Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, to Earl Cairns, but was declined. Sir Stafford Northcote stated that he had the authority of the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cairns to say that their communications in relation to the compromise were private. Mr. Gladstone denied that they were of a private nature. Lord Randolph Churchill moved that the House adjourn, at the same time charging Mr. Gladstone with having used private communications with which to traduce his opponents. Mr. Gladstone indignantly repelled this charge. Lord Randolph Churchill said that he deeply regretted having spoken as he did. He promised to cooperate with Mr. Gladstone in order to avoid a conflict with the House of Lords in the event of the renewal of the offer of a compromise. Mr. Gladstone accepted the apology.

The English Government has offered £150,000 for four of the pictures in the Blenheim collection.

A despatch from Assuan to the London News published on Friday confirmed the rumored treachery of the Mudir of Dongola. The Christians in the town are imprisoned and have been compelled to turn Mohammedan to escape the vengeance of the Mudir. El Mahdi has made the Mudir his Emir. The battle of Debbek was an invention of the Mudir's brain. He has control of all telegraphic communication with Dongola and has been deceiving the Khedive since June 20. The British Government has no definite information in regard to this report. Seventeen fugitive soldiers have arrived at Assuan from Berber and confirm the reported fall of that town.

On Saturday it was reported that Osman Digna, the Egyptian rebel, had seized Asis, a port on the Red Sea six miles south of Suakim.

The operations for the relief of Khartum, it has finally been decided, will begin early in September.

The technical experts of the Egyptian Conference have concluded their inquiry into the financial proposals made by England, and have prepared two protocols of their deliberations. Their opinions in regard to the matter differ widely, but it is thought that they are not irreconcilable. The protocol will soon be submitted to the Conference.

A Constantinople despatch on Monday said: "In consequence of the Egyptian Conference having, according to information received by the Porte, approved the proposals made by the English Government, the Grand Vizier has tendered his resignation. The Sultan refuses to accept it."

War between France and China is considered inevitable in the latter country. The French Cabinet has decided to limit the immediate operations in China to a great naval demonstration. There will be no military movements until the close of the hot season.

France has given China one week, which will expire on July 19, in which to answer the demand for an indemnity, and, in the event of an unsatisfactory reply being received, will

immediately seize one of the Chinese forts. The preparations for an aggressive naval movement are complete.

The Chinese Minister to France, on Friday, made an offer to Prime Minister Ferry to withdraw immediately the Chinese troops from Tonquin, and declared that China recognized the right of France to demand reparation.

It was rumored on Wednesday that France and Portugal had concluded a secret treaty against China, by the terms of which France will be allowed to make Macao, an island at the mouth of the Canton River, the base of a land attack upon the city of Canton. Another point of the treaty is that action shall be taken to compel China to recognize Macao as Portuguese territory, which she has hitherto refused to do. This report has not been confirmed.

The Chinese Ambassador in France continues to negotiate with Prime Minister Ferry upon the basis of the immediate surrender of Langson. They are discussing the question as to who fired the first shot, and it is said the payment of the indemnity depends upon the settlement of that question.

The San Francisco Call has published a letter from the Military Grand Secretary of China to certain wealthy Chinamen of that city, under date of May 19, announcing the intention of China to combat the French, and ordering a tax on Chinese in America for the imperial treasury. For this object \$500,000 were sent to China on July 1, and a like amount will be forwarded by the next steamer. Another letter from the 'China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company asserts that a secret treaty was made in December, 1883, between Germany and China whereby the former will support the latter in a war with France. In return Germany is to receive a sovereignty over the Island of Formosa.

The celebration of the fall of the Bastille was very successful in Paris on Monday. Two reviews of troops were held. An incident of the day was an attack by Alsations upon the Hôtel Continental and the tearing down of German flags there. Prime Minister Ferry has apologized to the German Ambassador in France for the insult.

In regard to the character of the cholera, several French doctors of Toulon reject Dr. Koch's views. They insist that the inoculation of a number of animals with Asiatic microbes failed to give them cholera. There were thirty deaths at Marseilles on Friday evening, and the panic among the people became extreme.

Advices received from St. Paul de Loando, on the west coast of Africa, under date of June 11, state that the French were encroaching, and had had a conflict with Stanley's men, under Pollock. Stanley had reproved Pollock for his action.

The latest advices from Madagascar state that the Hovas are actively preparing to resist the French. Heavy fighting is imminent.

A serious anti-Papal demonstration occurred in Rome on Sunday during the services in memory of Pope Pius IX. The rioters attempted to cross the square in front of St. Peter's, but the police and military prevented them. Six of the rioters were arrested.

The Royal Armory, in Madrid, adjoining the old armory, was damaged by fire on Thursday. It contained many valuable works of art, which were mostly saved.

The Belgian Government has decided to restore its embassy at the Vatican.

Dr. Cervera has at last retired from the Presidency of Panama. General Ruiz has been proclaimed President, and fresh dissatisfaction has ensued.

The Court at Quebec, on Saturday, declared that nothing had been proved to warrant the extradition of John C. Eno, late President of the Second National Bank, of this city, and he was released.

CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

THE nomination of Governor Cleveland by the Democratic Convention makes the way perfectly plain and simple for all friends of good government who are for any reason dissatisfied with the Republican candidate. This time the Democrats have made no mistake. If Cleveland had no other claim to the confidence and support of those to whom parties are simply a means of promoting the national welfare, he would have a strong one in the character of the opposition he encountered in the Convention. As General Bragg finely and happily said in seconding his nomination—"We love him most of all for the enemies he has made." The hostility of Tammany and Butler, and in fact of whatever is basest and most demagogic in his own party, is of itself a tribute of which any public man might well be proud.

But he is by no means dependent on this negative kind of testimony. The enmity of corrupt intriguers might mean after all simply that his intentions were good, and that they merely feared that he would, if put in power, fail to answer their purpose. Cleveland has happily something far stronger than the promise of a strong character to commend him to the suffrages of good men of all parties. He is a tried administrator. One of the Blaine organs in its great agony has tried to relieve itself by calling him "a man destitute of experience." Of one kind of experience—experience in political trickery and manipulation, and in the art of making money for himself and his friends out of politics—he is, indeed, destitute. But the present extraordinary political crisis is due to the profound and growing popular belief that this kind of experience is too common among our statesmen, and that the Republican candidate in particular is too rich in it either for his own or his country's good. Of the kind of experience which the present situation in national affairs most imperatively calls for, experience in administration, Cleveland has more than any one who has entered the White House since 1860, more than any man whom either party has nominated within that period, except Seymour and Tilden—more than Lincoln, more than Grant, more than Hayes, more than Garfield, more than Arthur.

He laid at the start the best of all foundations for American statesmanship by becoming a good lawyer. He began his executive career by being a good county sheriff. He was next intrusted with the administration of a great city—as severe a test of a man's capacity in dealing with men and affairs as any American in our time can undergo. In both offices he gave boundless satisfaction to his fellow-citizens of both parties. His nomination for the Governorship of this State came in due course, and at a crisis in State affairs which very closely resembled that which we are now witnessing in national affairs. His election by an unprecedented majority is now an old story. It was the beginning of a revolution. It was the first thorough fright the tricky and jobbing element in politics ever received here. It for the first time in the experience of such politicians gave re-

form an air of reality. But it might, had Cleveland proved a weak or incompetent man, have turned out a very bad blow for pure politics.

Luckily he justified all the expectations and even all the hopes of those who voted for him. No friend of good government, who, in disregard of party ties, cast his vote for him, has had reason to regret it for one moment. We owe to his vigorous support a large number of reformatory measures which people in this State for forty years had sighed for with little more expectation of seeing them enacted than of seeing the Millennium. In other words, he has arrested the growth of political despair among large numbers both of young and old voters in this State. His messages, too, have been models of sound common sense and penetrating sagacity, clothed in the terse and vigorous English which shows that there is a man and not a windy phrasemonger behind the pen. Though last not least, his best work has been done in utter disregard of the hostility of that element in his own party which for so many years has been an object of mingled hate and fear to the best part of the American people. He is in truth a Democrat of the better age of the Democratic party, when it was a party of simplicity and economy, and might almost have put its platform into the golden rule of giving every man his due, minding your own business, and asking nothing of government but light taxes and security in the field and by the fireside. No one who has entered the White House for half a century, except Lincoln in his second term, has offered reformers such solid guarantees that as President he will do his own thinking, and be his own master in the things which pertain to the Presidency.

We say, in the things which pertain to the Presidency, because we are all very apt in discussing the merits of Presidential candidates to discuss them on irrelevant grounds. A Presidential campaign rarely occurs in which the constitutional distinction between the different branches of the Government is not completely ignored. In the current popular discussion, the President is apt to be treated not simply as a part of the Legislature, but as himself a supreme legislator. His views on the tariff are considered as anxiously as if the duties on imports were settled every four years by a proclamation issued from the White House. His position on the labor question is examined as carefully as if he could fix the rate of wages by general order, or, as O'Donovan Rossa thinks, clap a tax on all Englishmen and other obnoxious persons entering the country. The consequence is that the public attention is apt to be totally distracted from the kind of administrator he is likely to make. The true questions for the voter to ask himself about a Presidential candidate, especially in crises like the present, when there is no substantial difference between the bids which the contending parties make for the popular support, are, In what way will he probably behave in the proper sphere of Presidential duties? What kind of nominations to office will he send to

the Senate? What considerations are likely to prevail with him in making removals? What sort of men are likely to surround him and be listened to by him at the White House? What is likely to be his attitude toward the moral and intellectual currents of the day, and toward the upward movements in American politics and society? How does he feel about money and rich men, and about the money-making enterprises which are the great snare and temptation of modern life? Has he the sobriety of judgment, the steadiness of temper, the maturity of character, and the patient deliberativeness which high places and great cares imperatively call for? Is he a sound and prudent man of business, and has he a keen eye for the remoter consequences of legislation? Will he deal with foreign nations with the quiet and manly self-respect which becomes the representative of an industrious commercial people, among whom swashbucklers and military adventurers are despised or unknown?

These questions can, we believe, be answered as regards Mr. Cleveland in a way with which every friend of good government may be fully satisfied, and we commend him especially to the younger voters all over the country who long for a better era in politics, as a man to be trusted and worked for. Even those whose Republican traditions are most deeply rooted may rest assured that they can render no better service to the party they have long loved and supported than by securing his triumph. For this time a Democratic victory will arrest peremptorily, and, we believe, finally, the insolence and hopefulness of the corrupt and freebooting element among Republicans, which has found its final expression in the Blaine nomination and has at last destroyed that dream of "reform within the party" which has for so many years sustained the patience of tens of thousands of its best members.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THE platform adopted by the Democrats at Chicago bears a striking resemblance to that upon which Mr. Tilden was nominated in 1876. It is about twice as long as the Republican platform, which was itself of unusual dimensions. Both parties appear to multiply words in proportion to the paucity of issues. Either one is long enough for a speech. The Democratic platform is the better speech of the two because, for the first time in the history of the parties, it embodies less demagogism than the Republican. The cheap clap-trap in the Blaine platform about the Eight-Hour Law is omitted altogether, while the declaration in regard to "contract labor" is rather less offensive. The Republican platform pronounces distinctly against immigration "from Europe or Asia" in cases where the immigrant has agreed beforehand to work for his living. The Democratic platform leaves it open to dispute whether the foreign labor to be excluded is or is not confined to "servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people." It is perhaps somewhat to the credit of the Republicans that they boldly

declared that they meant to include Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians in their prohibition, while the Democrats leave a shade of indistinctness as to their real meaning. Both are contemptible and at variance with our institutions and the whole course of our history. Nevertheless the general tone of the Democratic platform is superior to the customary deliverances of the party. It implies that the leaders are looking for recruits of a higher range of intelligence this year than they have been accustomed to court. This is shown also in the literary cast of the platform, which is above the common level of such productions.

The tariff plank, over which there was so much disputation, appears to be satisfactory to such ardent revenue reformers as Henry Waterson, and if not satisfactory to the other side, yet not so offensive as to make trouble in the campaign. While declaring in favor of a reduction of the tariff, "it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth." For the purpose of convenient reference we reprint the essential parts of the two platforms relating to this subject:

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not 'for revenue only,' but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

"Against the so called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

"The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country.

"We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of the duty on foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

"Knowing full well that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious, conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the customhouse have been the chief source of Federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the

labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretext would convert the general Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof."

The implication that a tariff can make wages higher in this country than they would otherwise be, except in a few selected industries, and in these only for brief periods of time, is completely erroneous, but as it is an idea very generally held by workmen and sedulously cultivated by manufacturers, we can hardly be surprised that the Democratic party refuses to run counter to it. The Republicans will, of course, "arraign" their opponents for inconsistency in dealing with it, but they will not arraign the idea itself. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of words in which the Democratic deliverance on the tariff is involved, the intention to reduce tariff taxation is clearly discernible, and the declaration against Mr. Blaine's wild plan for collecting duties on imports in order to provide a fund for distribution among the States is timely and explicit.

The student of platforms, if there be any such, will search in vain through the jungle of words in which the two conventions have set forth what they call their principles for any precise issue between them. They arraign each other for misconduct with great volubility. They accuse each other of desperate intentions; they draw gloomy pictures of the disasters which will befall the country if one or the other should carry the next election, but they draw no dividing line of principle or policy upon either side of which the voter may be sure that he is casting his influence in favor of one set of ideas as opposed to another. There is no such dividing line. "The Republican party," says the Democratic platform, "so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence." Quite true. The Democratic party is another. It follows that in the present campaign the character and record of the candidates nominated will be the real platform, and that the great mass of unattached voters will range themselves on the side which gives the better promise of good government in the person of its standard-bearer.

A DEFENCE OF MR. BLAINE.

WE have received a copy of a pamphlet in defence of Mr. Blaine by Edwin D. Mead. It is written in the form of an open letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, and deals largely in

the *argumentum ad hominem* by quoting liberally from the *Advertiser* of a former period, when it was under a different management, and was edited by a person not now living. The value of the argument, so far as it seeks to convict the *Advertiser* of inconsistency, is therefore worthless. As Mr. Mead has given some attention to the *Nation* also, we propose to take notice of his pamphlet so far as to refresh the public mind upon one important fact connected with the Blaine investigation. Referring to the original groundwork of the investigation, viz., the charge that the Union Pacific Railroad Company relieved Mr. Blaine of \$75,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds after that speculation had turned out badly, paying him \$64,000 therefor, Mr. Mead says:

"If, therefore, the present insinuations of the *Nation* are to be heeded, it must be on the theory of an amount of systematic, dove-tailed, and very dangerous and vulnerable lying [on the part of Caldwell and Tom Scott], which is absolutely preposterous."

The belief that Mr. Blaine did receive the \$64,000, which it was proved that the Union Pacific Company paid without any good reason at a time when it was itself in financial straits, rests upon circumstantial evidence of such various and remarkable and self-supporting character that it could not possibly have been invented by any person or any number of persons. It is opposed by the testimony of Thos. A. Scott, who, if the charge were true, was himself *particeps criminis*, and therefore under suspicion as a witness. Caldwell never appeared before the Committee, was never examined or cross-examined. A cable telegram signed with his name was received by the Chairman of the Committee, purporting to confirm Scott's testimony. While the Committee were still in session, and while they were endeavoring to ascertain Caldwell's whereabouts, in order to secure his attendance, or at least to prove the genuineness of the telegram, Mr. Blaine, with characteristic effrontery, made a speech in the House charging that such a telegram had been received by the Chairman and that it had been suppressed. He had no means of knowing that it had been received except through another cable telegram from Caldwell to himself, and as to the suppression of it, there was nothing to suppress except upon the grotesque assumption that it was the duty of the Committee to report what they had got by hearsay before they were ready to report what they had got under oath. The testimony of Scott is therefore the only offset to the circumstantial evidence going to show that Mr. Blaine did receive the \$64,000 in question.

It was shown near the close of the investigation, and quite unexpectedly by Mr. Blaine's letters, that he did receive from some quarter a large sum of money through a sale of Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds at much above their value. The source from which it came was explained by the witness Mulligan in a very straightforward way. He said that Elisha Atkins told him and Fisher that the Union Pacific Company held a lot of these bonds which came from Blaine, and would be glad to turn

them in for the purpose of reorganizing the Little Rock Company on a new basis; that when Mr. Blaine was pressing Fisher for a settlement, alleging that he had lost heavily by the deal in Little Rock securities, Fisher wrote in reply that his losses could not have been heavy because he (Fisher) knew where he (Blaine) had received \$64,000 from the sale of one lot of the depreciated bonds; that Blaine replied that Fisher was mistaken if he supposed the sale was for his own benefit, because he had turned the money over within forty-eight hours to the parties in Maine to whom he (Blaine) had sold the bonds, in order to save them from loss. Mr. Blaine's letter upon this point was dated April 18, 1872. It said:

"The sales of bonds which you spoke of my making, and which you seem to think were for my own benefit, were entirely otherwise. I did not have the money in my possession for forty eight hours, but paid it over directly to the parties whom I tried by every means in my power to protect from loss."

These facts came out only a few days before the close of the investigation. What had gone before may be briefly recapitulated. May 15, 1876, J. C. S. Harrison, a Government Director of the Union Pacific R. R., testified that at the meeting of the Board in September, 1872, the President of the company presented a letter from the President of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, with reference to some bonds of the latter company held by the Union Pacific Company; that he (Harrison) moved the appointment of a committee to ascertain how these bonds came into possession of the Union Pacific, and that E. H. Rollins, the Secretary of the company, took him aside and desired him to withdraw the motion, because it would involve Mr. Blaine; "that the October election was near at hand, and the investigation of the matter would ruin Mr. Blaine and defeat his reelection to Congress." May 16, 1876, E. H. Rollins testified that he had said to Mr. Harrison that "he had heard that these were Mr. Blaine's bonds, and that he might be involved in it." He could not recollect who told him that they were Blaine's bonds. May 15, 1876, Thomas A. Scott testified that he bought \$75,000 of Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds of Josiah Caldwell, for eighty cents on the dollar, and sold them subsequently to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was then President, at about the same prices, i. e., for \$64,000, and that Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the matter. Being asked how the Union Pacific Co. came to buy these bonds at a price so much above their value, he said that they were taken off his hands as compensation for his services as President of the company in lieu of salary. It was proved that the salary of the President of the Union Pacific Company was only \$8,000 per year; that Scott was President only one year; that the difference between the market price of Little Rock bonds and the price at which the Union Pacific Company took this lot was at least \$32,000; that Scott was President of thirteen or fourteen other railroad companies, and gave very little attention to the Union Pacific; that it was not custom-

ary for railroad companies to pay salaries in this roundabout way, and that there was no understanding or agreement between Scott and the Union Pacific Company when he became President that he should receive directly or indirectly more than \$8,000 per year for his services.

The testimony of Mulligan was given on the 31st of May, and two or three days following, and the letters were published on the 5th of June. It should be added that Mr. Atkins, although having a generally good opinion of Mulligan as a man of veracity, failed to remember telling him and Fisher that the bonds came from Blaine, but Fisher testified with a good deal of reluctance that "the inference" he drew from Mr. Atkins's remarks on the subject was that "they were Blaine bonds." Mr. Atkins was himself a director of the Union Pacific and a member of its Executive Committee. Fisher admitted that he might have referred to these bonds in his letters to Mr. Blaine, as having been turned over by the latter to the Union Pacific Company, and that Mr. Blaine might have replied that the money went to his (Blaine's) friends in Maine.

These are the links in the chain of circumstantial evidence going to show that Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his denial, and Scott's queer narrative about the manner in which he collected his salary from the Union Pacific, and Caldwell's suspicious cable telegram, did get the money with which he reimbursed his Maine friends for their losses, in part at least, from the Union Pacific treasury.

THE BOLT OF 1872.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* deems the present a suitable occasion to recall the "bolt of 1872," for the purpose of showing how inconsequent the present revolt against the nomination of Mr. Blaine is likely to prove. It finds a striking resemblance between the state of affairs then and the condition of parties now, and concludes that the result in November will be substantially the same as in 1872.

The single point of resemblance which the present revolt bears to that of 1872 is that it is a revolt against a party nomination incited by public misdemeanors. The similarity begins and ends there. The accusation against General Grant was not that he was personally corrupt, but that he had an aptitude for falling into the hands of rascals, and giving his confidence to them, which amounted to a continuing public scandal; that he had introduced military methods into civil administration to a dangerous degree, and had treated the Presidency as a personal perquisite. These accusations were perfectly true, and will scarcely be controverted now by his most ardent admirers. The principal charge—his unreasoning adherence to any bad character who had once gained his confidence—was proved to be true in repeated scandals during his second term, and has received its final and overwhelming confirmation in the recent explosion in Wall Street. Perhaps nothing short of the ruin of Grant & Ward could have convinced the General himself that there was a substantial foundation for the charge preferred against him by the

Liberals in 1872, that the public interests were imperilled through his proneness to fall a victim to designing knaves.

Nobody can say what would have been the result of the election of 1872 if Charles Francis Adams, or Senator Trumbull, or any man of similar gravity and repute and statesmanlike qualities and experience had received the Cincinnati nomination. It is not necessary to speculate upon what might have been, but it is certain that the nomination of Mr. Greeley, able as he was in his own department and field of influence, gave an air of comedy to the Liberal movement which was fatal to it. Mr. Greeley had been noted as a marplot during the war and as a crank in many ways. He had made himself so obnoxious to the Democratic party that even the Baltimore nomination could not bring the rank and file with any unanimity to his support. As many Democrats bolted Greeley as Republicans bolted Grant, possibly more. At all events, the fact that the Democrats did not nominate a Democrat in 1872, but did nominate a Republican of the most pronounced type and one who had dealt them some of the severest blows they had ever received, constitutes a remarkable difference between the circumstances of that year and of the present.

Another difference, perhaps even more important, lies in the changed condition of party issues. In 1872 the reconstruction of the Southern States was, in the minds of the great body of Republicans, incomplete. Tales of Ku Klux outrages filled the public ear. Louisiana was still under military control. Arkansas and Florida and Missouri were in turmoil. The questions of amnesty and of suffrage to rebels were unsettled. The ghost of the rebellion was still revisiting the glimpses of the moon. The lava passions of the war were but thinly overlaid. They broke out again immediately after the election, and were not finally appeased until the second year of Mr. Hayes's term of office.

The difference between 1872 and 1884 in the state of public feeling on these questions is measured not merely by the lapse of twelve years' time, but by the oncoming of new subjects of public interest, the most important of which is the reform of the public service, national, State, and municipal. At no time since the close of the war, if at any time, has this question engaged the thought and service of so many minds. At no time has it appealed so successfully to the young and active men who are making their first acquaintance with public affairs. The issues of slavery have ceased to excite men's passions. The wand which conjured Republicans to the support of Grant in 1872 has lost its power. Whoever wins this year must win by his personal character, and by the promise which it gives of fulfilling the public demand for reform in administration and respectability in high places.

ENO AND THE ASHBURTON TREATY.

THE Eno case has resulted, as all lawyers at all familiar with the Ashburton treaty had anticipated, in the escape of the accused; and it is one of those cases where the common-

sense view and the legal view so thoroughly coincide that the result has caused no surprise to the press or public at large. The attempt made was to extradite Eno for the crime of forgery, and this was a crime of which no one had ever accused him or believed him to be guilty. What he had done was to misappropriate or embezzle funds committed to his care as president of a bank by means of falsification of accounts, and neither in law nor in common parlance is this forgery any more than it is burglary.

It is not very satisfactory to reflect that it has taken at least three distinct litigations and a period of many years in three different countries, all governed by the Ashburton treaty, to settle this same point as a matter of law. The English judges decided it long ago in the Windsor case, and the recent Tully case in this country and the Eno case in Canada have only followed the Windsor decision. Of course it is the enormous amount of money—some \$3,000,000—lost through Eno's operations which led to the desperate attempt to kidnap him under the forms of law that has just broken down; and the main value of Judge Caron's decision is to make plain to all the world what was known before only to a few, that England and Canada afford a safe harbor of refuge for all embezzlers and defaulters and swindlers from the United States, and that the United States does the same for England and Canada. Internationally, in other words, the law puts a premium on swindling, a crime which the domestic law of both England and the United States punishes most severely—and which is perhaps the most dangerous offence common in modern commercial states.

The difficulty with the reformation of the law hitherto has been a curious one. We have a better treaty with every leading Continental Power, notwithstanding the differences of race, language, and religion, than we have with England. And why? Chiefly because international distrust and suspicion have been repeatedly aroused by attempts at sharp practice in the extradition of criminals and in the construction of the treaty. In this we have been chiefly to blame. There was no excuse for an attempt made in General Grant's time to establish the extraordinary doctrine that a fugitive might be extradited for one crime and then tried for another, and the result of this—the passage of the English Extradition Act of 1870, forbidding the surrender of criminals unless a pledge was given that they should be tried only for the extradition crime—was simply a proof of international distrust excited by our behavior. The fourteen years which have elapsed since the passage of that act has been a period rich in the production of enlightened extradition treaties, covering various sorts of breaches of trust, with countries far less advanced than England. With the republics of Salvador, of Nicaragua and Peru, with the Orange Free State, Ecuador, Belgium, Spain, and even Turkey—few of them countries likely to be attractive as an asylum for American swindlers—we have had no difficulty in making treaties which cover other pecuniary crimes than forgery; and in all the European treaties a clause forbidding the trial of the

person surrendered for any crime committed prior to that for which he is given up is to be found—a fact which shows that we have abandoned the very point which led to the passage of the hostile Extradition Act by England.

The passage of the Extradition Act, however, was resented by General Grant's Administration as an indication of a distrust on the part of England of our good faith, and it almost led to a stoppage of all extradition proceedings under the treaty. Fourteen years have elapsed, and a new attempt to evade the provisions of the treaty has been made from our side of the border, and once more it has been demonstrated that our extradition treaty sets a premium upon crime. The evident bad faith of the attempt has converted one of the great swindlers of the day into a popular favorite with the people among whom he had taken refuge, and this time not only political antipathy, but religious fervor, has been excited, by the mere fact that the swindler appeared in company with a Catholic priest.

The matter has now, however, been made so plain that a child can understand it. The Ashburton treaty is no protection against the commonest forms of swindling, and if the swindler ever gets away there is no hope of getting him back for trial. Eno, according to one story, is going to settle down in Quebec and set up in business as a broker. The overtures for an amendment to the obsolete Ashburton treaty ought as a matter of propriety to come from our Government, and as the subject is one in which the people of the whole Anglo-Saxon world have a deep interest, we devoutly hope that diplomatic sensitiveness will not any longer stand in the way of a determined effort, and that immediately, to have a new treaty drafted ready for ratification when the Senate meets in December.

COLLEGE CONTROVERSY.

THE commencement season is over without any very noteworthy incidents. The address of Professor Jebb, at Cambridge, and the unveiling of the statue of Professor Silliman, at New Haven, are the two events which are the most striking in the reports—always excepting the boat races, which in these days command very much the same attention from the public and from the colleges as was formerly given to orations and alumni dinners. Noteworthy changes are announced in the undergraduate curriculum at Harvard and also at Yale—in the direction of still greater freedom for undergraduates in the choice of their studies. The colleges continue to be the recipients of generous benefactions, and on the whole, are steadily growing in influence, wealth, and adaptation to the country without any serious hindrances. Yet there is undoubtedly one danger which may at any time interfere with the welfare of a particular institution—the danger of internal dissension.

Frequently, we may even say with increasing frequency during the last few years, the colleges of this country have been disturbed by internal commotions. These quarrels or

controversies have been reported to the public and have been discussed by the newspapers, usually with strong partisan animosity. At least a dozen excellent institutions can be named which have thus been rent with discord during the last two or three years. The epidemic, though due, as we think, to a single cause, is manifest in diverse forms. Sometimes, especially in newly organized colleges, the entire faculty, or a large part of it, incurs the censure of the board of trustees, and sweeping resignations or removals from office are insisted on. It is more often the case that the president is attacked. Either the trustees find him inefficient for the carrying out of the policy which they would like to see prevail, or the faculty regard him as dictatorial and inclined to usurp the rights which they have been accustomed to exercise. It may be that a trustee, by a conscientious devotion to what he believes to be his duty, gives offence to some member of the faculty, who is thus thrown into a state of hostility toward a member of the governing body. It may even happen that the entire body of trustees are brought into collision with the academic staff. These instances are not hypothetical. They represent a state of affairs which is deplorable, tending to destroy that spirit of good fellowship and coöperation which is essential to the welfare of a school or college.

These differences appear extraordinary when the character of the men involved in them is considered. Most of them belong to the salt of the earth. They are mature in years, quiet, and considerate; accustomed to look at subjects from different points of view; indisposed to quarrel; faithful, sincere, devoted men. The points involved are generally so obscure that only those who are nearest to the controversy understand what is in dispute. The public at large hears only vague charges and intimations—that "President A is not the man for the place; he does not compare with President B"; or that "the Faculty are trying to manage affairs which legally belong to the Trustees"; or that "Professor X is a mischief-maker, aspiring to show what he can do by so and so"; or that "Mr. M., one of the Trustees, treats the Professors as if he had hired them and had a right to direct their doings."

As similar dissensions arise in old colleges and in new, at the East and in the West, in colleges chiefly governed by clergymen, and in those which are under the control of the State, there is probably some underlying cause which can be discovered. It is most desirable that it should be pointed out, for before the evil can be eradicated, its sources must be discovered. A specific remedy like the removal of an individual from the office of president, trustee, or professor will not restore harmony for any long period, if it be true that there is some fundamental difficulty quite independent of the persons who are called to the administrative offices.

The writer of this article, after a long acquaintance with the colleges of this country, has arrived at the conclusion that these difficulties are the natural result of a bad system of government. They are not in fact, though they are in form, personal quarrels. They are the conflicts which inevitably arise when men of strong character, independent

opinions, and great determination are placed in offices the responsibilities of which are serious and the duties of which are ill defined. They are the legacies of a monarchical system which is now out of fashion and is attacked by men who are trained in republican or constitutional usages. In any society where the functions of the different authorities overlap, where the prerogatives of the different offices are obscured by the changes of the times, and especially where the interests which were once homogeneous have become complex and diversified, trouble is sure to come. Is not this the case in the American colleges? Can anybody in any college distinctly define the administrative duties of the trustees, the faculty, and the president? In most cases do not mutual courtesy and consideration constitute the bond of union—a system which works well in times of peace and quiet, but is not adapted to times of conflict?

A reference to the history of our institutions may throw some light upon the problem. The college governments of this country had their origin in the usages of the English colleges nearly three centuries ago. The governing authority in every college was a Board of Fellows, whose elected chief was their "Master," or "Rector," or "President." These Fellows resided in their colleges, owned the property, made the regulations, took part in the instruction, and governed the students. Harvard and Yale began by the association of ministers living near to one another as a Board of Fellows for the maintenance of a college. They chose their head to be Rector of the college; they acquired and held property, made laws for the instruction and government of students, and exercised parental authority over those who were committed to their charge.

Gradually a separate body of teachers was formed; professors were appointed, who became a faculty, and their head was the head of the Board of Fellows. In other words, two boards, one of instruction and one of management, were developed, under the common presidency of one person. The President was therefore called upon to act in a double capacity. To the Trustees or Fellows he was the representative of the Faculty, the principal teacher; to the staff of teachers he was the exponent of the Trustees, the principal governor or manager. He was both the chief among those who received appointment to teach, and chief among those who conferred such appointments. His position was, therefore, a very difficult one—for he combined two distinct offices, representing interests which might often be divergent—let us say, for example, the need of expansion and the need of economy. He was like a king acting with two privy councils, the Faculty on the one hand, the Fellows or Corporation on the other. All this appears to have worked pretty well until the expansion of simple colleges into universities, with many faculties, much property, manifold relations to the progress of knowledge. A government which claimed to exercise a sort of simple domestic authority is not adequate to the control of a complex organization such as many of our colleges have now become. At Harvard, the President has quite demitted the functions of

a teacher; the general administration of the affairs is enough to occupy the strongest man. In small colleges, on the other hand, the president is expected to be chief teacher, chief preacher, chief politician, chief financier, chief solicitor of funds, chief builder. He is regarded almost as the embodiment of his college.

The faculty used to act *in loco parentis*, governing the students by residence among them, by attending divine worship with them, by partaking of a common table. All this worked well enough in simple days; but as everybody knows there is but little left of these primitive usages. The faculty in many colleges have now more to do with the material affairs of the college than the trustees; they solicit funds; they suggest improved methods of instruction; they select new teachers; in short, they are wisely recognized as the party most competent to decide on the standards of a liberal education, and most interested in securing the permanent progress of the institution to which they belong.

Thus it has come to pass that at the present time the functions of president, faculty, and trustees are more or less confounded, and either branch of the government is liable to be offended by the action of one of the other branches. It is becoming more and more difficult under these circumstances to find individuals who are adequate to the office of college president; more and more difficult to keep in office those who are called to undertake such ill-defined responsibilities. It is only the dominant common sense of college officers, and their sincere devotion to the interests intrusted to them, which keep affairs as steady as they are. Even wisdom, conciliation, and forbearance are not adequate, as the readers of newspapers are aware, to the prevention of internal feuds and occasional open controversies.

The traditions of the older colleges in this country are so binding that it would be no easy task to define the relations of president, trustees, and faculty in terms which would be applicable alike to all foundations, but in any single college it would not be very difficult to frame a written constitution which would serve as a substitute for the unwritten and conflicting usages and theories which are now the cause of so many controversies.

RENAN'S 'NEW STUDIES IN RELIGIOUS HISTORY.'

PARIS, June 26.

M. RENAN has given us a volume of 'New Studies in Religious History,' a natural sequence of his 'Studies of Religious History,' published twenty-seven years ago. The new essays are chiefly devoted to Buddhism and to some portions of the middle ages. The essay on Buddhism was composed during the last months of the life of Eugène Burnouf. "It was composed," says Renan, "for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and it was the first work which I offered to this review. M. Buloz, the least Buddhist of men, praised my article as regards some accessories, but as for its essence he would not believe that it was true. A real Buddhist, blood and bones, seemed to him an inadmissible thing. To all my proofs he answered invariably, 'It is not possible that there should be such stupid men.' Burnouf died, and I left the

article in my drawer." It is fortunate that it is now published, as it gives a very vivid account of the views of Burnouf on Buddhism. The original article has been enlarged, and Renan has used the labors of some new workers in this field, particularly of M. Senart.

We find in these pages on Buddhism, part of which are already so old, some of the finest and best qualities of Renan:

"A doctrine which assigns to life as its supreme end nothingness; a doctrine which proclaims that the culmination of perfection is the annihilation of life; one in which man is represented as the highest term of creation; in which the idea of a Supreme Being appears only at a late period, is such an extraordinary phenomenon that our mind can only conceive its possibility with some difficulty. And still such a doctrine exists. To make the paradox complete, this doctrine, apparently the most despairing that has ever been professed, has inspired prodigies of devotion in the most various races; the church of nihilism has remained to our days, without any notable schism, the most compact religious body of the East. This is certainly a most extraordinary fact in the history of the human mind. Strange in its destiny, Buddhism is still more so in its philosophy, its doctrine, in the legend of its founder. In the odd style of its sacred books. Uniting the abuses of the most abstract scholasticism to the dreams of the maddest imagination, this religion, which begins without a god and almost without rites, issues in the extravagance of an unbridled mythology. The religion which was the most philosophical at first, and in which some of the modern schools affect to find the last word of wisdom, has become the coarsest of popular superstitions."

Renan unfolds the poetical legend of the life of Buddha, with all the charm of a style which seems made for such miraculous feats. The doctrine of Çakya has never been better expounded than by Burnouf in his classic 'Introduction to the Study of Indian Buddhism'; but Renan has a flexibility of words, a richness of images, which in such a subject produces a wonderful impression: "For Buddhism, as well as for Christianity, the sense of the universal vanity of things is the beginning of all wisdom; but after 'all is vanity' the Christian can add 'except God and the worshipping of God,' and the Buddhist adds nothing and can add nothing." His atheistic religion has, however, been eminently moral: "As a father who sees his children play in a house which is beginning to burn, Buddha sees all beings consumed, devoured, by birth, by death, by lamentations and despair, given up to the desires and to the evils which result from them, constantly coming to life again; and in the midst of this infinity of sorrow they play, they amuse themselves, they do not tremble, they do not even think how miserable they are. And Buddha says to himself: 'I am the father of all these beings; I will deliver them; I will give them the incomparable happiness of knowledge.'"

The reason of the popularity of a doctrine which seems made for the most subtle philosophers, is probably to be found in its profound sympathy, not only for men—for all animals, for all beings. Buddha tries to convert the snakes, the birds, the vampires, the harpies, the fantastic creatures which constantly dwell in the Indian imagination. The Vedas, which Renan calls severe and aristocratic, could not have as much effect on the popular mind. Renan shows us all the transformations of the original Buddhism; in becoming popular it organized itself, and became less idealistic. The old traditions were kept up in philosophical schools, and the popular religion became more and more a kind of paganism. The religious symbols transformed themselves so as to give satisfaction to more people, without losing a certain sort of unity.

Almost all the essays of the new volume concern the extraordinary religious movements of

reform which filled the thirteenth century of our era, and which were crushed afterward by orthodoxy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The centre of this religious agitation was in the order of St. Francis; but the history of the Franciscan sects cannot be well understood without a preliminary study of Joachim of Fiore, as Joachim, if he was not invented by the exalted Franciscans, became, at any rate, a subject of legends, a precursor. The article on Joachim of Fiore was made at the request of M. Victor Le Clerc, who had to speak of the "Évangile Éternel" in the 'Literary History of France.' Joachim lived in Calabria; he was placed on the boundary of the Greek Church and of the Latin Church; he was recognized as a prophet by the Latin Church; he foresaw what was realized after him by Francis of Assisi; he denounced the vices of his age, and praised poverty as a remedy against corruption. The article of Renan on Saint Francis of Assisi is one of the best he ever wrote. At the time when it appeared there was much discussion on the subject of the 'Life of Jesus'; the name of Renan was in everybody's mouth. A Capuchin monk, who had read the article, said to Princess —, with whom he often conversed on the subject of Renan: "He has written on Jesus otherwise than people ought to do, but he has spoken well of Saint Francis; Saint Francis will save him." It is perhaps a pity that in the preface of his new volume Renan gives reasons for the devotion which he has always felt for Saint Francis. It is enough to have gone to Assisi, to have seen the chapel of Giotto, to have read the life of the saint who exalted poverty, humility, simplicity of heart, and made the most sublime devotion to all the sufferers and sinners of the world a sort of habit, of commonplace occupation. Why should Renan tell us:

"Sympathies in history, as well as in common life, are often founded on a community of defects even more than of qualities. The defects which would have rapidly ruined the work of Francis of Assisi, if the Church Universal had not given to it consistency and fixity, are those which have given to me no other influence on my contemporaries than to have afforded them momentary amusement. . . . Like the patriarch of Assisi, I have gone through the world, without any serious tie with the world, in the state of a mere tenant. Both of us, without owning anything, have found ourselves very rich. God has given to us a life interest in the universe, and we have been content to enjoy it without owning it. Such a disposition makes unsafe conservatives and revolutionists who are not dangerous. . . . The abuses which shock me, for instance, are those which relate to enjoyment rather than those which relate to property. A barrier which shuts the way to a fine valley, a river which is made dirty by a manufacturer, a wall which encloses a corner of the great field of God, whatever makes of beauty a personal *apanage*, of truth a private property—all this is very repugnant to me. . . . Late admirers of the Sermon on the Mount, do not let us ask for a civic recompense. Not only have we rendered no service to the cause of order, but perhaps more than one refractory man, in his revolt against established order, may have looked upon us as allies. We have contributed to consolidate nobody's property; the bourgeois of the future will owe us no gratitude."

It is not for the first time that Renan directly or indirectly complains of his contemporaries, while he apparently complains of his own want of practical wisdom. It seems to us that the reproach is somewhat unjust; it looked at one time, when the 'Life of Jesus' appeared, as if Renan would become somewhat of a martyr; but the time of martyrs is passed; no blood was shed in that terrible quarrel, only oceans of ink; and the name of Renan became illustrious, though he suffered no real persecution. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, a member of the French Academy, a professor at the Collège de France; he is now the Administrator of the Collège de France, in the

place of M. Laboulaye. His books have given him, if not a large fortune, at any rate entire independence. He is a happy husband and a happy father; but he is not a Senator, and, as we have all our weaknesses, this want of a positive part in the legislation of his country is the rose leaf in the bed of this philosophic sybarite. He is not content with making his mark on his generation, or on the thought of generations to come; he wants to be tinkering old laws or moulding new ones. He really complains of universal suffrage, as if universal suffrage had condemned itself by forgetting him.

This is one of the weaknesses of a great mind; there is another one which is becoming more apparent in this new volume. I hardly know how to speak of it; it is a weakness which has been growing in the old age of some very great men, such as Michelet, a certain disposition to introduce sensuality in everything. Michelet, in the last volumes of history which he wrote, explained the greatest events of history by physiological phenomena; there is in everything he wrote, when he had passed his middle age, a sort of senile craving for voluptuousness. There is something of this sort in the preface of this volume. Renan prophesies a time when life will be all joy, all pleasure, all gayety. A few persons, he says, piously disposed, have told him that they have in all his writings found passages which edified them.

"I would like to extract these passages from the volumes where they are, and to publish them in a small book under the name of 'Pious Readings.' I would divide the matter into fifty-two parts, for the fifty-two Sundays of the year. There would be for each Sunday an extract from the Gospels and from the Fathers of the Spiritual Life, a prayer and a spiritual *bouquet*, after the fashion of François de Sales, and afterward some engravings could be joined to it. A pious lady would only notice by some omissions the difference between such a book and the Prayer Book which she takes to church. Perhaps in the end she would prefer it."

He goes on speaking of his jealousy of the Prayer Book, a book "which has the incomparable privilege of receiving the abandoned looks of woman when she thinks herself alone with the Creator"—this book "on which so many charming eyes have fixed themselves with amorous interestness." As for the little book, made of the essence of his own work, "My last ambition," says he, "would be satisfied, if I could hope to enter the church after my death, under the form of a small 18mo volume, bound in black morocco, kept in the long fingers of a well gloved hand." What do you think of this well gloved hand? It seems to me that criticism has a right to tear off these gloves, and this foolish sentimentality, and this sensual form of a false religion.

THE WORK OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, June 30.

AFTER a long and protracted session, the fifth legislative period of the Reichstag has just been closed. The result of the last session is rather meagre. The best thing which can be said of it is that, while it did not do much good, it frustrated at least the most pernicious attacks of our protectionists and state socialists on the foundations of our institutions. The signal under which it was elected remained the same during its whole existence. The power of the Liberal and Conservative parties was balanced by the Centre. Our Ultramontanes, however, found it for their interest to barter with the Government in order to reap some substantial advantages for themselves. In this bargain they have been the more successful, as they did not care for anything except their clerical ends. Thus some liberal, but more reactionary, measures

have been put on the statute-book. By partly yielding to its declared foe, the Government did not gain much; the great Conservative alliance could not be brought about, because the different interests did not centre in one great focus. Hence almost everything remains *in statu quo*; and the decisive battle will and must be fought hereafter.

The only practical result of the last session was the passage of the law for the workmen's insurance against accident. It is the first attempt at the reconciliation of their interest with that of their employers and of society at large. I consider it a failure, as it makes insurance a state monopoly, and thus kills so important a business as that of private insurance. Besides, it excludes more than three-quarters of the working classes—viz., the farmers' help—and saddles the insured and those to be insured with more burdens than before. The agrarians only voted for it under the condition that they were not bound to support and nurse their field hands. I do not think the law will stand the practical test.

The new bill for, or rather against, the formation of shareholding companies was finally adopted, with a few less objectionable amendments. Thus, the lowest amount of one share is fixed now at 500 marks (about \$125), and not at 10,000 marks, as originally proposed. The time within which the founders of a shareholders' company may be held responsible for any unlawful transaction or intentionally false statement is limited to five years, and on some other less important points restrictions have been done away with. On the whole, however, the law breathes the same hostile spirit against capital and self-earned property as did its first draft. Of the medieval notions of our country squires you have no idea. The unsophisticated views of these petrified specimens of a bygone period are without a parallel in the present century. Thus, the Chairman of the Committee which had to frame the law insisted upon having the amount of a single share fixed at 5,000 marks at the lowest, as otherwise the small bankers and sharpers in the country would ruin the small buyers by selling them worthless shares of a small amount. When it was objected that the law was to be made for all business men, the same gentleman, belonging to an old aristocratic family, indignantly replied that these money men all stood on the same level, only that perhaps one was more and the other less honest.

Other measures which the Government had introduced it was forced to withdraw, as they had created such a general indignation that an ignominious defeat was to be anticipated. To this class belong the new bills for the increase of duties, and that for taxing all sorts of business transactions, not only those at the Stock Exchange, but also any purchase and sale of goods and merchandise. The bill for the reduction of drawbacks on sugar was withdrawn in deference to the wishes of our influential sugar manufacturers, who, in consequence of overproduction, are on the eve of bankruptcy. Other bills, like that for the increase of the pensions of army officers, have not been acted upon, on account of the stubborn opposition of the Secretary of War, who did not consent to the taxation of their private fortunes by towns and communes. General Kameke, the predecessor of the present incumbent, General Bronsart, had in this respect met the Reichstag half way, but not having seconded the wishes of the Emperor energetically enough, he had to resign; General Bronsart, by being more energetic ("schneidig," to use the officers' slang), prevented a fair compromise.

The great event in the history of the last days

of the Reichstag was the appearance of Prince Bismarck in the standing committee which had to discuss the bill for erecting and subsidizing German steamship lines to eastern Asia and Australia. Since May 25, 1871, the Chancellor had not taken part in the proceedings of any committee. The greater, of course, was the surprise when, on June 23, Bismarck made his appearance for the purpose of explaining his colonial policy. Afterwards, in the sitting of June 26, he repeated in substance in the Reichstag what he had, so to speak, privately given as his opinion. This, for the highly influential position of its author, as well as for its cool appreciation of facts, deserves to be given here. At present a wild colonization fever is raging all over Germany; one scheme outdoes another. East, South, and West Africa, Corea, Borneo, and Australia, Paraguay, Southern Brazil, and even Patagonia, are pointed out by our colonial hotspurs as offering fertile and cheap lands for German emigration. In short, these colonizers want to direct emigrants almost to any country rather than the United States, where they, it is alleged, lose connection with the mother country and do not buy enough of home-made manufactures and merchandise. As far as I can judge, the German-Americans are the most numerous and readiest purchasers of these goods; but our protectionists and agrarians care more for fancies than for facts. It is a very interesting feature of this colonial and subsidizing agitation that the firmest supporters of such adventures belong to middle and southern Germany, while the business men of our seaports take the whole matter rather coolly and are not so loud in their praise of this colonial patent medicine. The secret of the colonial passion is disclosed by the present low state of trade and commerce. Our weavers and spinners on one side, and the iron-mongers on the other, after having half ruined themselves by underbidding each other, can keep their establishments running only by conquering new markets. That a semi-civilized or wholly barbarous country has no need of railroad iron, or satin cloth, or silk dresses is beyond the simple understanding of these worthy gentlemen, who, of course, work exclusively for and in the national interest. In the manufacturing towns public meetings are held and resolutions are passed, appealing to the members of the Reichstag to act at once and grant subsidies if they would not forfeit the confidence of the people and be turned out ignominiously at the next election. Thus the epidemic is raging all over the country. The most unselfish of all the agitators are the Bavarians and Württembergers, whose Governments need not contribute anything to the burdens of the venture, as in 1871 they reserved to themselves their postage sovereignty. The empire, in turning over the whole job to the Post-office Department, must pay all the cost for Bavaria and Württemberg also.

So much about the present state of the colonial craze which Bismarck quite unexpectedly reduced to reasonable limits. He declared that he was far from looking over the world for the purpose of finding unoccupied land, and still less had he a desire to found colonies after the French fashion, with Prussian privy councillors or subaltern clerks. Such bureaucratic and military settlements would not do, as they required more money, more soldiers, and more ships than Germany could afford. He would not spend a cent for such artificial establishments, and therefore did not care whether a colony yielded profit or whether it cost money. This question did not concern the Government, but the individual settler, for whose protection the Government was responsible when in prosecution of his legitimate rights he was without cause attacked by other nations. Bismarck exemplified his views by reference to An-

gra Pequena in southwestern Africa, and the question of the Congo River. He closed with the statement that England had just acknowledged the correctness of the German view and congratulated him (the Chancellor) on this peaceful acquisition of territory by a German private citizen, Mr. Lüderitz, of Bremen. On June 26, two days before the close of the Reichstag, the same question was more fully discussed in public session. The Opposition raised the question what the proposed new steamship line had to do with the old Samoa plan, defeated in 1880, and with some new colonial designs in the Pacific, which in the last days of the session occupied the foremost place in popular rumor and gossip, and it refused to vote for the new enterprise unless a fuller specification were given. On the other hand, it declared itself willing to enter into a thorough examination of the subject at the next session. Thus the matter stands at present, and it will probably not be taken up again before the beginning of next year. Thus far, at least, by Bismarck's declaration, the hopes of our colonial chauvins have been baffled. + + +

Correspondence.

MR. BLAINE'S CLERGYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have been surprised, and yet not surprised, at the defence of Mr. Blaine attempted by his ex-pastors. They seem to me to entirely misapprehend the logic of the situation. It is not a mere suspicion which is directed against their old parishioner. In case that were all, then they might reasonably introduce their testimony as to his good character, in the hope of dissipating the suspicion. But when there is positive incriminating evidence, as there is, previous good character can be urged only in plea for pardon, not in bar of condemnation. Nor is it a question of veracity, as between Mr. Blaine and opposing witnesses. In that case, too, there would be some pertinency in testifying to foregoing trustworthiness. But the fatal evidence is out of Mr. Blaine's own mouth.

Unfortunately, church-membership has long since ceased to be a synonym for irreproachable morals, if, indeed, it ever was. It seems to me that my brethren, Ecob and Webb, are unwittingly doing what they can to make a public profession of Christian faith seem a mere form, if not a mockery, by saying, as they virtually do, that because Mr. Blaine made such a profession, there can be nothing wrong in what he did in Washington.

Respectfully,
AN OHIO MINISTER.

LITERARY BLUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I was lately looking over some last year's numbers of the *Century Magazine*, and came across a chronological error in a story by a popular author which I think it would do some good to notice publicly. In "Impressions of a Cousin," by Henry James, the heroine is made to say in a letter, dated 1873, that she sees from her window a station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad. But a more remarkable case of ignorance is in another number of the same magazine in a story called "Mrs. Findlay's Elizabethan Arm Chair." The author informs us that Mr. Findlay's family originated in Scotland, but that his ancestors had lived three hundred years in Philadelphia.

I am not often driven to magazine literature for my reading, and may therefore be mistaken in supposing that these instances of ignorance are exceptional and worth public correction.

G. H. H.

CAPRI, ITALY, June 22.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAITH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is related of the elder Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, that the terrible rumor was once spreading through his parish that he was, at heart, an Arminian. A thrill of mingled horror and sorrow ran through the whole town. At last an old lady, a fast friend of the doctor, presented herself in tearful tremulousness at his study-door. She could bear it no longer. She had come in all Christian faithfulness to learn from his own mouth if the dreadful charge were true. The doctor was at first perplexed, then righteously indignant: "What a malicious slander! I an Arminian! Nothing could be more false. Why, madam, I solemnly assure you that I was born in Danvers!" The good old creature went away greatly relieved, vowing that, so far as it depended on the activity of her single tongue, that slander should be refuted. This, for fifty years ago, in New England, when the people did know something of technical theology, was not a bad story. It would have little point in these degenerate days, when a religious newspaper can discourse learnedly, as one did recently, about the Arminian Patriarch, without stirring a smile on the faces of a majority of its readers. Yet it may serve to introduce a few remarks on the unwarranted way in which certain professional theologians and religious journals identify their own views with what they variously term "the faith of the people," "the cherished beliefs of the great heart of the country," etc.

This was a very common form of argument with the late Dr. Hodge. Again and again it appears in the pages of his 'Systematic Theology.' It is almost invariably his custom to close his answers to the objections which opponents had urged to his doctrines by saying, in effect: "Well, whatever may be said by unbelievers, this is the belief of the people; it is wrought into their hymns and prayers; it is a part of the common faith." His successors have by no means dropped the convenient assumption. It is not so long ago that a celebrated theological teacher defended a pet definition of conversion, couched in the driest scholastic terms, as being exactly the process of thought involved in the commonest Christian experience; when it is probable that nine out of ten "common Christians" would not know what he was talking about. There is often a similar assumption of perfect knowledge of the operations of the "people's" mind in the utterances of those religious editors who feel that their sect, for whose defence they are set, is really the catholic faith. Yet it may be said with entire safety that these are the very classes of men who, as a rule, know least of what the people think, and ought to be the last in making such bold assertions. One cannot well conceive of a life more thoroughly cut off from the great currents of popular thought than that of a theological professor. Just in the measure that he is "successful," or "learned," or "distinguished," according to the prevailing standards, will he be isolated from the life of men. One of the most famous of living teachers of theology was once on the train for Boston, in company with a college president. Both were going to preach in vacant pulpits. It happened that they were again together in the cars on Monday morning. They fell to talking about the services of the day before. "I do not think that I was led to choose an unusual theme," said the President, "simply because I reflected that I was preaching in Boston; and yet, I must confess, I put unusual emphasis upon certain parts of my sermon, in consequence of my remembering that I was speaking in the home of so much radical

thought. How was it with you?" "Why, the truth is," replied the theologian, "I do not know what all these men are thinking about. I have never found it worth while to read their writings—all their scepticism was so much more forcibly put by the writers of the seventeenth century!" It was this same professor who, in a course of lectures to his classes, lasting an entire winter, amid abundant references to the literature of his subjects, cited only two books written in this century; and, as one of his students remarked, one of these works being the 'Systematic Theology' of Dr. Hodge, the fact was that there was but one book alluded to which could be fairly said to have been written in this century.

While as much could not be truthfully said of the editors of religious newspapers, still it is evident that the larger part of them are removed from close contact with popular thought. The editorial sanctum rarely has windows on four sides. The editorial spectacles are not always achromatic. The editor has good facilities for knowing what other editors think, what the leaders of their denomination are busying themselves about, but has small access to the thought of the people. It was this which led Maurice to cry out so bitterly against those "philosophers," and such journals as the *Record*, that condemned him for attacking the people's faith, when, as he maintained, they were so isolated among men that they could not know what that faith was. Himself a busy pastor and preacher, a frequenter of the homes of the poor, a constant visitor at the hospital, a friend of workmen, with whom he had fresh and direct intercourse, he felt that he might reasonably claim to know as much of what was in the minds of the people as his assailants.

Now, I do not propose to imitate these of whom I have spoken. I have no intention of giving a particular formula in the terms of which the Christian faith of the people can be stated; no formula can state it. My position is one of protest against those who think that the whole matter can be rolled into a glib definition. Yet it may be well to point out one or two of the ways in which great changes in the popular conceptions of Christianity are effected almost insensibly. One fact of great significance is that the mass of people make very much more of personality than of doctrine. Of the latter, in its technical sense, they know very little. But they are able to recognize honesty, sympathy, piety, consecration, and they put much more faith in such qualities than in the subtleties of dogma. The consequence is that when men possessing them happen to be religious teachers and leaders, the multitude simply identify Christian doctrine with the public teachings of such men. Mr. Beecher is a conspicuous example of this. His large church believe in him for the sake of what he is to them personally. He is popularly supposed to be very little orthodox. That makes no difference to his people. They believe in his teachings because they believe in the man. If he were of the strictest sect of the orthodox they would accept his views just the same. People care as little about doctrine, when it is set over against personality, as they know about it. This was well shown in the recent Presbyterian heresy case in Pennsylvania. It suddenly appeared that a minister was not orthodox. The Presbytery deposed him, practically, from the ministry, and declared his church vacant. But his people would not submit to it. They knew nothing about the heresy, but they knew and loved the man. They simply withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and kept their pastor. Somewhat in the same line is the power which a few religious journals exert. They win their place in a family and, usually, become a fixture. Their teaching and policy may

have changed radically in the course of years, but the old name floats them into the household—as before, and their opinions are accepted just as unquestioningly. A certain newspaper of this class recently contained an article on the Resurrection, in which the editor went so far in opposition to received views as to say in the most outspoken manner, "I do not believe in the resurrection of the body." An old lady who had read the paper for years was considerably startled at this. Yet she had been reading and delighting in other teachings of the same periodical, which were no less revolutionary than the one in question, only they had not happened to strike an old prejudice so squarely. De Maistre, the great dogmatist, said: "He who speaks or writes with the aim of filching from the people a national dogma, ought to be hung as a sneak-thief." And Mme. de Sévigné writes: "This is my old thesis, for which I shall be stoned one day: 'C'est que le public n'est ni fou ni injuste.'" Grant both, if desired, and still the question recurs, What are the "national dogmas" of our public? Our theologians and editors are answering it in far too off-hand a style. The true answer can be given only as a result of the widest and most patient study, at first hand. This our self-constituted oracles have not undertaken. Were they to do so, they might find that the residuum and only vital part of Christianity is something quite unlike their hasty and ignorant assumptions.

O.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 10, 1884.

Notes.

HARPER & BROTHERS announce a new edition of W. J. Rolfe's *Shakspeare*, in twenty volumes. Each volume will contain two plays, except the last, which is devoted to the poems. The arrangement will be approximately chronological. It is to be known as "The Friendly Edition."

S. E. Cassino & Co announce a popular treatise on the birds of Eastern North America, by Rev. J. H. Langville of Buffalo, under the title 'Our Birds and their Haunts.'

J. R. Osgood & Co. have published a revised and enlarged edition of their handy and full "Guide to the White Mountains," with six maps. This is one of the most thorough of hand-books.

The sixth number of the pamphlet edition (Lee & Shepard) of Wendell Phillips's speeches is "The Labor Question."

Ginn & Heath's edition of Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*, which was announced last week, is not a new work. It is the original edition of 1879 published with their imprint, and at a price which is only a little more than half that at which it was obtainable heretofore.

Experts with the rod and tackle, and especially those of the traditional literary turn, will find the mild entertainment which is supposed to be their characteristic pleasure, in *The Angler's Note-book and Naturalists' Record: a Repertory of fact, inquiry, and discussion, on the Literature and Practice of Field-sports and on subjects of Natural History*, of which we have received the first of a new series, to be completed in twelve numbers. The most curious essay is a brief one on 'Walton's Hanging Cupboard,' which indicates by its mere title the sense of leisure, antiquity, and country air which gives its tone to the publication. The venture is conducted by the editors of the 'Bibliotheca Piscatoria.'

The third annual report of the Dante Society unfortunately shows no increase of membership, but this does not seem to interfere with its modest and useful work. The perfecting of the

Dante Library for Harvard College goes steadily on, and we are now promised by the librarian, Mr. Justin Winsor, a catalogue which will contain "a list of all editions of Dante and books relating to Dante in the Harvard College Library, the Boston Public Library, and the private collection spoken of in previous reports, which is to be the foundation of what the Society hopes to make a library virtually complete for the purpose of the study of Dante." The Society announces that the notes of Mr. Longfellow, meant as additional illustrations for his translation, are being edited by Prof. C. E. Norton, and will be printed, and it promises aid to a concordance of the 'Divine Comedy' by Professor Fay, which, however, may not be ready for three years. The report concludes with a bibliography of the Dante literature printed in the United States. From this it appears that the first American writing on Dante was by Benjamin Welles in 1807, at Boston, and the first translation was Cary's, in 1822.

We have received a number of minor scientific publications of which the most important are, "Notes on the Volcanic Rocks of the Great Basin," by Arnold Hague and Joseph P. Iddings, of the U. S. Geological Survey, which deals with the nature of the geological formation of the depression between the eastern wall of the Sierra Nevada and the western wall of the Wahatch Range; "The Influence of Convection on Glaciation," by George F. Becker; the "Okadaira Shell Mound at Hitachi," by I. Iijima and C. Sasaki, of the Tokio University, which contains a description of the pottery, stone implements, etc., found in this mound, and is illustrated by eleven very interesting plates of the objects; and "Earthquake Measurement," by J. A. Ewing, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the same University, being No. 9 of the *Memoirs of the Science Department*, a work which is mainly concerned with the instruments and methods for observing seismic disturbances, but contains also a discussion of the theory of such motions, a statement of the results of observation of eight earthquakes from February 7, 1881, to April 23, 1883, and twenty-three illustrative plates.

Prof. W. P. Atkinson's three lectures 'On History and the Study of History' (Boston: Roberts Bros.), delivered originally to the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is an excellent plea for the rightful place of history and literature in technical schools.

Henry Grey's 'Key to the Waverley Novels' (Griffith & Farran, London; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York) has reached its sixth thousand. Its résumés of the plot of each novel are of slight value to those who are previously unacquainted with the story, but its index of the principal characters is useful for quick reference. It is to be remembered, however, that the public already has a 'Waverley Dictionary' which serves the purpose of literary men much better.

'How He Reached the White House; or, a Famous Victory,' an anonymous novel just published by the John W. Lovell Co., of this city, as No. 402 of Lovell's Library, is a reissue, with changed title, of an anonymous novel published in 1880 by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, and then called 'A Famous Victory.' No information is given in the new issue that it is an old book. A portion of chapter xxxviii. has been rewritten, but otherwise the book is printed from the old plates.

A late circular of the Johns Hopkins University announces a special course of lectures on molecular dynamics to be delivered at Baltimore in the coming autumn by Sir William Thompson, F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the University of Glasgow, Scotland. The introductory lecture will be given on Wednesday,

October 1, and the other lectures will follow on consecutive days, there being eighteen lectures in all. Professors and students of physics from other institutions are invited by the University to attend, and arrangements will be made by which they may easily obtain temporary lodgings, provided an early intimation is received of their intention to come. A registration fee of \$5 is required from such persons as follow the course, unless they are in other ways connected with the University.

Number 11 of the "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge," published by the Religious Tract Society, London, is a pleasantly written and illustrated discourse on "Assyrian Life and History," by M. E. Harkness, with an introduction by R. S. Poole, of the British Museum. Only two out of the nine chapters of the little book are devoted to "history" proper, the other seven treating respectively of "Writing," "Literature," "Religion," "Architecture and Art," "Military and Hunting Affairs," "Domestic Affairs," and "Colossal Animals." The expositions are clear and popularly written.

The interesting article of the *English Illustrated Magazine* for July is an account of the royal collection of miniatures at Windsor Castle, which is abundantly and effectively illustrated.

The August *Outing* exhibits a sign of prosperity in two profusely illustrated articles, one of which, "Tricycling Trips in Tokio," is novel and entertaining. Mr. Bradford Torrey contributes a leisurely article on "Scraping Acquaintance with the Birds."

In addition to the information we gave in a recent note about the authorship of "Frederic Daly's" biography of Henry Irving, we may state that at least two chapters of it are reproduced, word for word, from an article which appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine* for September, 1877, over the signature of Augustin Lewis, which we suspect to be an anagram of the real name of the writer of both eulogies. This can hardly be a case of plagiarism, although, of course, no allusion is made in the volume to the magazine article. The more probable explanation is that Mr. Irving's secretary finds one name—his own—insufficient to enable him to do justice to his subject.

The Council of the London Mathematical Society have awarded the first De Morgan memorial medal to Professor Arthur Cayley, F.R.S., for his contributions to the modern higher algebra, and other branches of mathematics. The presentation will take place at the annual meeting of the Society in November next.

We have received from F. W. Christern the first number of *Le Monde Poétique*, a monthly devoted to the popularization of French poets abroad and of foreign poets in France. The present issue has for its leading article a notice of Leconte de Lisle, apparently the first of a series upon contemporary French poets; and this is followed by a review of German verse, translations of Ebers, Björnson, etc., etc. Among the names of the staff we notice Jules Claretie, Leconte de Lisle, Jean Richepin, and Sully Prudhomme. The contents of the first number, however, are not striking.

The *Revue Critique* of June 9 contains a long and angry reply of M. Gilles de la Tourette to a review of his "Théophraste Renaudot," by Tamizey de Larroque. It appears that Larroque is preparing a complete edition of the "Lettres" of Guy Patin, the chief enemy of Renaudot, and the ill-feeling of the heroes has spread to their biographers. M. Tamizey de Larroque, who is always distinguished for minute erudition and extreme accuracy, saw with delight, no doubt, a number of cases in which M. Gilles de la Tourette had laid himself open to correction, and he used his advantage to the ut-

most. Unluckily for himself, however, he made two or three mistakes which M. de la Tourette discovered with an equal pleasure. The controversy is of interest only to the combatants, save in one thing. Every one who knows what Tamizey de Larroque has done to promote the exact knowledge of French biography and history, and what he was expected to do, will read with regret his remark that he is nearly blind, which is his excuse for the misprints that he had failed to correct in his review.

Those who have to consult archives or other documentary collections will find a useful guide in an exhaustive treatise on the use of documents issued by Dr. Friedrich Leist, of the Bavarian Reichsarchiv, under the title, 'Die Urkunde: ihre Behandlung für Edition und Interpretation' (Stuttgart, 1884). Among the subjects considered are questions of paleography abbreviations, initial-letters, vowel marks now obsolete, etc.

The first number of a comprehensive German periodical devoted to financial studies has just been issued by Cotta, in Stuttgart, under the title: *Finanz-Archiv: Zeitschrift für das gesamte Finanzwesen*. The editor is Dr. Georg Schanz, Professor of National Economy at the University of Würzburg. Though forming only a "Heft" of the first "Jahrgang," the number embraces upward of four hundred pages in large 8vo. It comprises treatises (by Lorenz Stein, Gustav Cohn, Felix Hecht, W. Vocke), statistical exhibits, résumés of the latest financial legislation, notices of new financial publications, and miscellaneous notes. The periodical, to judge from the contents before us, promises to be of great value to close students of financial matters.

—Dr. F. W. Taussig's 'Protection to Young Industries' shows much labor in the examination of the sources of information as to the state of manufactures in this country during the early part of the century, and a calm and dispassionate temper. "The argument" in favor of the protection of young industries "is, in brief, that it may be advantageous to encourage by legislation a branch of industry which might be profitably carried on, which is therefore sure to be carried on eventually, but whose rise is prevented for the time being by artificial or accidental causes." We understand the author to maintain that this argument applies to the case of "a young and undeveloped country in a state of transition from a purely agricultural to a more diversified industrial condition; this transition, moreover, coinciding in time with great changes in the arts, which make the establishment of new industries peculiarly difficult." Now, Mr. Taussig's investigation has no bearing upon this argument. It is devoted to showing the effect brought about upon some branches of industry by duties upon the importation of some of their products. It is one thing to maintain that it may be for the economic advantage of a people to pay some of its number to manufacture a certain article; it is a different thing to maintain that it may be for their advantage to pay all that choose to engage in this industry. It is, also, one thing to maintain that it is for their advantage to pay these manufacturers by levying a duty upon the importation of the articles that they produce; and it is an entirely different thing to maintain that it is for their advantage to lay duties upon a number of different articles with the view of stimulating the manufacture of all of them. A bounty upon pig-iron may increase the production of pig-iron and not materially affect any other industry, for it is paid out of the revenue derived from all the people; but a duty upon pig-iron may prevent the manufacture of bar-iron, un-

less there is a duty also upon bar-iron—and so on through all the industries that are dependent upon one another, as in fact all industries are. Nothing can be more misleading than such expressions as "the woollen industry" or "the iron industry." There are a thousand branches of each, and whatever raises the price of the product of any one of these branches may ruin a score of industries that are dependent upon this product. Not to convey a wrong impression as to this book, it should be added that Mr. Taussig's conclusion is that nothing was gained by the costly protection maintained by the United States in the first part of this century.

—It seems we are to have a series of Irish Nationalist publications with a view to reviving the theories of the Young Ireland party of 1848. The inspirer and editor of this series is Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who, as one of the prominent members of the former movement, was induced for a time to leave his country for his country's good. As we have before had occasion to show, Sir Charles acquired a fortune, became Premier of Victoria, and modified his views in regard to the rightful powers of government. For some time past he has surveyed the troubled waters and the floundering ships of Ireland from the calm retreat of his château at Nice in a spirit that would have brought delight to the heart of Lucretius himself. The announcement promises us a series of publications designed to infuse a new national spirit into the Irish people, while not openly opposing Mr. Parnell and his party. The present movement is evidently thought by Sir Charles to be too selfish in its principles, and accordingly he will advocate the establishment of something like the old College Green Parliament. Works are announced by several well-known writers and politicians. Mr. John O'Leary is to contribute 'The Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone' and a 'Sketch of Fenianism,' while Sir Charles himself is preparing a 'Life of Thomas Davis,' the Irish Nationalist poet. Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby, one of the I. R. B. Council of Three in 1865, is also to be one of the contributors to the series. It has also been suggested that these gentlemen will probably, a little later, start a newspaper at Dublin for the propagation of their particular ideas.

—One of the most useful—at least to Americans—of the "English Citizen Series," issued by the Messrs. Macmillan, is the volume entitled 'The State in its Relation to Education,' by Dr. Henry Craik. The author brings to his task not a little insularity of spirit, but with this limitation he is well qualified for his work. He begins with a general outline of the earlier educational work done by the Church "and other religious bodies," and then proceeds to trace the historical growth of the principle of state aid to education. This principle, the author takes pains to indicate, is scarcely more than a generation old. It is refreshing to note with what unsuspecting simplicity this learned author, whose name is decorated with so many of the honors of Oxford and Glasgow, ignores the fact that in this matter England is at least a hundred and fifty years behind some of the other nations. But that a Glasgow Doctor of Laws should trouble himself about the provisions for education in Massachusetts or in Holland a century and a half ago, is perhaps as little to be expected as that an Oxford graduate in the time of Cobden should know the location of Chicago within less than a thousand miles. We cannot help thinking, however, that even the English reader would perhaps have borne a little more generosity of information on the subject of the history of state aid to education; but, with this exception, the book is

all that could reasonably be desired. Several chapters are devoted to showing the gradual enlargement of the grant system under the early orders of the "Committee of Council on Education," and of the subsequent work of the Committee under the Revised Code. The most important part of the volume is that which describes the principles and the machinery of the acts of 1870, 1876, and 1880. The merits of this portion of the book are quite sufficient to secure plenary pardon for the author's earlier historical sins; and we cannot do less than recommend the volume to all who would become familiar with what has justly been called the greatest of England's national undertakings.

—That the spectators know more of the play than the playwrights, as well as the actors, especially when they are spectators like the well-known dramatic critic of the *London Daily Telegraph*, and the editor of the *Theatre*, is shown by the contribution which Mr. Clement Scott has just made to the series of articles by English playwrights on their art, of which we recently gave an account. In answer to the question, How are modern plays written? Mr. Scott replies, on the stage. When they leave the study they are crude, unsatisfactory, and sometimes quite impracticable. On the stage, the stage manager, the actor, the carpenter, and the mechanician combine to mould them into works of art. Mr. Scott declares that so many gifts are necessary to a playwright besides the ability to furnish plots and words, that it is very rare for any one man to possess them all. Sardou is the most brilliant example of this in our own time, and Boucicault is the only dramatist who has approached his power. When he comes to the theatre, says the critic, with his manuscript under his arm, he knows exactly what he is going to do, and what ought to be done. Next to Boucicault, Mr. Scott would place Robertson, who could both write and "stage-manage," but could not devise plots. After him came Tom Taylor, Charles Reade, and John Oxenford. "How few of the successful dramatists of the day," says Mr. Scott, "except Mr. Gilbert, can conscientiously say they could take an order for a play of any kind—drama, melodrama, comedy, or farce—and without assistance guarantee its success, under the ordinary conditions of the stage." The moral of this is that if dramatic authors would collaborate more they would make more money and fewer failures. D'Ennery and Scribe always work in double harness, and Mr. Scott thinks that Dumas *filis* would have a greater reputation as a dramatist if he had followed his father's example in this matter. His opinion is confirmed by the fact that several of the most successful recent plays have been written in collaboration. The *Adelphi* melodramas of Pettitt and Harris, the "Silver King" of Jones and Herman, and the "Claudian" of Willis and Herman are instances in point. Mr. Scott points out that the same lesson is enforced by the fact that the plays of even so great a dramatic architect as Sardou would fail utterly on the English stage unless they are adapted for it by writers familiar with its conditions and requirements. "Diplomacy," he says, was thus arranged for the stage in a railway carriage between Paris and London. His recipe for writing a play is, therefore, as follows: Select a strong human motive from whatever source you can obtain it. Invent one if you can, if not, barter for it, and pay for it in hard cash to a Frenchman, or go in partnership with an Englishman. If you cannot write a good dialogue, and if you are not skilled in the art of characterization, call in some one to assist you; lastly, study the stage, or summon an expert who has lived behind the cur-

tain. Two heads are better than one, and the dramatic broth runs no risk of being spoiled by a multiplicity of cooks. This is, doubtless, excellent advice, but the would-be playwright will probably think that it relegates him to a position too much like that of the artist's servant, who said of his master, "I stretch his canvas, I wash his brushes, I mix his colors; all he has got to do is to shove them on."

—The speech of the Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, Mr. J. E. Sandys, M.A., in presenting for the honorary degree of Doctor in Letters Professor Charles Eliot Norton, the delegate of Harvard at the recent celebration of the tercentenary of Emmanuel College, was of unusual length and great felicity. Its allusions were received with constant applause, and, as the occasion possesses special interest for Americans, many of our readers will, no doubt, be glad to see the complete text of Mr. Sandys's brilliant and generous introduction:

"Dignissime domine, domine Procellarie et tota Academia: Hodie a Collegio antiquo magna alumnorum suorum frequentia annus ab illo trecentesimo celebratur, in quo Academiae in solo deposita est glans illa quæneque aliquando in arbore evasura et non tantum Academiam ipsam ramorum luxurie mox obumbratura sed etiam trans æquor Atlanticum provenire nova gloriatura. E Cantabrigia autem Transatlantica, non nomine tantum sed ipsa origine et vetere hospitii iure nobiscum coniuncta, diei tam fausti testis, nuperrime nobis legatus insinans advectus est. Adest unus e professoribus illis qui Cantabrigiæ illius nomen illustrius reddiderunt, nuntius ille felix quem, eloquentiam eius hesternam recordatus, Horatii verbis alloqui ausim: 'Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis.' Adest vir de artium historia præclare meritis, qui poetæ maximi Florentini Vitam Novam quæ vocatur feliciter interpretatus est, qui mediæ quod dicitur ævi ædificia ecclesiastica opere egregio illustravit, qui archaeologicam denique societatem illam primus condidit, cuius coloniam Athenas auspiciis optimis recentissime deductam, etiam Britannii imitari et æmulari nunc maxime conantur. Ergo hospiti nostro non ingratum erit atria illa nostra invisere, archaeologicæ studii nuper dedicata, et unus e popularibus suis curæ commendata; in museo illo vicino pictoris maximi tabulas illas, ab amico suo Britannico, artium eximiatore optimo, nobis donatas, lætetur agnosceret. Domum illam proximam, Collegium nostrorum antiquissimum, non sine pietate quadam contemplabitur, recordatus illic educationem esse unam e maioribus suis, theologum illum non minus doctum quam modestum, qui cum aliis plurimis trans æquor Atlanticum libertatis asyllum plus quam duobus abhinc sæculis petivit. Gaudebit denique in Collegio illo altero sacra sæcularia hodie celebrasse, cuius aula ex hospitali, velut ex urbis antiquæ *oparavimus*. Collegii primi Transatlantici conditor puram illam flammam olim trans oceanum secum tulit, quasi coloniae novæ artium optinarum studiis consecratæ focum ignibus illis perpetuis accensurus, qui nunc quoque, talium virorum auxilio, et incorrupti cum evanescunt, et materia nova quotidie aluntur, et lumine indies clariore fulgent. Vobis præsenso Academiae Cantabrigiæ Transatlanticæ legatum, Professorem insignem, CAROLUM ELIOT NORTON."

The *Glans quæneque* in the above speech is the expression applied by Sir Walter Mildmay to his college when charged by Queen Elizabeth with having erected a Puritan foundation. Fuller, who tells the story in 1655, adds: "Sure am I that at this day it hath overshadowed all the university," to which remark allusion is made in the *non tantum Academiam ipsam* above. *Eloquentiam eius hesternam recordatus*, with the extremely happy quotation from Horace which follows, refers to the deep impression produced by Professor Norton's eloquent speech at the commemoration banquet of the preceding evening—an allusion greeted with loud cheers. *Unus e popularibus suis* pointed to Dr. Waldstein, who was present, and *amicus suus Britannicus* is Ruskin, to whom the Fitzwilliam Museum is indebted for a large collection of Turner's pictures. *Unus e maioribus suis* is John Norton, whom Fuller describes as

"one of no less learning than modesty," *non minus doctum quam modestum*, in Mr. Sandys's speech. *Collegii primi Transatlantici conditor* is, of course, John Harvard.

—A neat publication on the Moluche dialect of the Chilian language (Chili-dugu, or Chilli-dengu), a facsimile reprint of Bernard Havestadt's Latin treatise of 1777: *Chilidugu sive tractatus linguæ chilensis* (Leipzig, R. G. Teubner), we owe to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Julius Platzmann in republishing grammars and dictionaries of South and Central American languages long out of print. Havestadt was a German Jesuit missionary from the Rhenish provinces, of uncommon scientific attainments, who instructed the Chilian natives for a number of years, and left a curious diary of his journey through the Andes, performed in 1751-1752, which is, with a map, appended to his *Tractatus*. His Latin style is correct and fluent, devoid of rhetorical flourishes, and the padre is an enthusiast for the Chilian language, which, as he says, "excels, by its simplicity, expressiveness, and consummate regularity, all other languages of the world." The 92 pages of the two 12mo volumes contain the following parts: Chilian grammar; three vocabularies, very copious; catechism with Latin translation and hymns in Chilian, composed by Havestadt, to which music notes are added; the diary of his journey. The publication commends itself to the attention of the ethnologist as well as of the linguist.

—The history of one of the most striking—and least pleasing—of the paintings in the Paris Salon, Surand's "Mercenaires de Carthage," is very curious. The scene is from Flaubert's "Salammbô," where the mercenaries, on the road to Sicca, pass by the line of crucified lions. How was a crucified lion to be represented? Nobody has seen one for two thousand years and more, and imagination in such a matter is powerless. Moreover, Surand's imagination seems a little weak, since he found it necessary, in order to paint the colored necklaces of the mercenaries, to cut out pieces of wood of the proper form, color them as described by Gautier, string them, and hang them on the necks of his models. He sought models of his lions by hanging dead cats on a cross, but they were too lifeless, wooden. He needed a writhing model. It is true that if he had painted by guess and painted wrong, no one could have known his mistakes; but the painter of the present day is nothing if he is not true to nature. Art is his religion, and realism is his conscience. Surand thought of petitioning the city to give him a lion and to allow him to crucify it, all for the sake of art—vivisection outdone! But by chance he met with a man who followed the singular trade of extracting pepsine from the stomachs of living dogs and cats to sell to apothecaries. To get it abundantly he was obliged to put them in a vertical posture, with the fore paws extended. He dealt with a dozen a day, and he had observed that cats when crucified are affected by a spasm, a peculiar torsion that is very striking. "You might suppose them lions," he said. So the living lions of the Jardin des Plantes gave the painter the leonine head and form, the crucified cats gave him the dramatic element, and the result was his horrible picture. The story is hardly likely to revive the fading love of the Parisians for the realistic and the repulsive.

—Friedrich Meyer von Waldeck, ex editor of a German journal in St. Petersburg, remarks in his "Russland"—a contribution to "Das Wissen der Gegenwart, Deutsche Universal Bibliothek für Gebildete"—"everybody in Russia is filled with esteem, friendliness, and kindness toward every one who bears the name of a German."

Whatever the sentiment of educated Russians toward Germans may be, we have no doubt they must turn away with disgust from Germans who, like this author, carry back into the literary field of their enlightened fatherland a spirit of abject servility acquired under the institutions and influences of Czarism. In No. 915 of the *Nation* we presented to our readers specimens of the historical food prescribed by the Russian Government for use in schools and families; we showed them how in manuals of Russian history and other publications the facts of the court assassinations of Peter III. and Paul, for instance, are entirely suppressed, in order that the Russian mind should remain innocently unacquainted with the idea of regicide. Now, writing in Heidelberg, for publication outside of the sphere of Russian censorship, and "für Gebildete" in Germany, the author of "Russland," in the historical part of it, voluntarily commits the very same falsification of history by the suppression of almost everything injurious to the fame of Czars and Czarinas of the House of Romanoff, such as Elizabeth Petrovna, Paul, or Nicholas. Over the assassination of Paul he slips in a curious way: the notice of his reign ends with this sentence, "Two years before Paul's death Russia was annexed to Russia," and that of the next begins with the words, "The Emperor Paul left four sons. . . ." Thus "the death" of the Czar is there. We are also told that Prince Alexei "died" in prison, but not how he died. Peter the Great is lauded to the sky for his very relations to that unfortunate child of his; closely examined, we are told, they reveal an "ungehante Grösse" of his character. And the book is offered to the German public as "Wahrheit über Russland." Such "Wissen der Gegenwart" will be allowed free circulation in Russia.

— It will be remembered that the past winter was the first in which the meteorological observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis was occupied by observers in continuous residence. The first portion of the observatory was opened in October last, and the month following the observers began, under the direction of the Scottish Meteorological Society, a series of hourly observations of the conditions of the atmosphere at the top of the Ben, with special reference to temperature, pressure, humidity, and motion. Mr. Buchan, the Secretary of the Society, has discussed these observations, together with those daily made by Mr. Wragge in the summers of 1881 and 1882, and the Council are fully confirmed in the expectations they had formed concerning the value of a high-level station, both in its bearing upon general meteorological problems, and also with reference to possible forecasts for the British Islands. The Council of the Society have already made arrangements for such additions to the observatory as will just double its size, and enable the three observers—who during the winter have been much cramped in a single apartment—to work under more favorable conditions. An octagonal tower is to be added to the present building, the internal diameter of which will be eight feet, with walls six feet in thickness. The tower will be built to a height of twenty-five feet, and divided into three apartments, the lower being a dark chamber for photographic purposes, the centre a spare-room, and the upper a depository for observing instruments. The estimated cost of all the additions to the observatory contemplated this season is about \$4,000, not including the heavy item of transportation of the materials on horseback to the summit. It is expected that these improvements will complete the observatory, the only possible addition, at some future time, being an extension for magnetic and seismic observations. The cost of equip-

ment and maintenance of the observatory heretofore is understood to have been heavier than was anticipated.

GINDELY'S THIRTY YEARS' WAR.—II.

History of the Thirty Years' War. By Anton Gindely, Professor of German History in the University of Prague. Translated by Andrew Ten Brook, formerly Professor of Mental Philosophy in the University of Michigan. With an Introductory and Concluding Chapter by the Translator. Complete in two volumes. With twenty-eight illustrations and two maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE most interesting, and perhaps the most valuable, portions of these volumes are those which pertain to the careers of Waldstein and Gustavus Adolphus. These commanders were respectively the embodiment of the worst and of the best elements of the war. The Bohemian general found in the turmoils of the time simply a means of gratifying the ambitions he had already given abundant evidence of before the war broke out. He had no religious zeal, he even gave signs of indifference in regard to the great political issues that were at stake. The King of Sweden, on the contrary, was the representative of that spirit which finally demanded that human rights should be respected, and that neither of the contending parties should be allowed to carry on the policy of extermination.

Waldstein—this is the spelling of the name which, Gindely tells us, was always used by the General himself—was thirty-five years old when the war broke out. He had seen a little of war, having entered service as a captain and risen to the command of a regiment. But his predominant ambition did not incline to military affairs. As a son of one of the younger daughters of the richest family in Bohemia he directed all his energies to getting possession of the estate. The blowing up of a castle took away the superior claims of his mother's eldest sister. Another aunt, the next in line of succession, was so indiscreet as to take a journey to Hamburg without the Emperor's permission, and for this heinous offence Waldstein persuaded the Emperor to disinherit her. There were now only two other aunts and their children to be got out of the way. They were involved in the first insurrection, and consequently their lives as well as their property were in considerable danger. Here was Waldstein's opportunity. He represented that he alone could save them, and that he would do so if they would renounce to him their claims to the estate. The bargain was made, and Waldstein found himself rewarded for his schemes by the undisputed possession of all the estates of the Smiritschky family. But he immediately showed that he was not content with being merely the richest man in Bohemia. He aspired to a fortune equal to that of the greatest German princes. A search through the records of a thousand years revealed to his covetous eyes certain chartered rights by means of which he was able to gain enormous concessions from the Emperor. In this way he increased his wealth by three or four fold, and, by a system of judicious purchases, he put into permanent form whatever of wealth came into his hand. He married a very rich widow, who was so good as to die without much delay and give him an opportunity to marry another. In these various ways he became a power that had to be conciliated, but could not easily be controlled.

To a man of Waldstein's ambitions and methods, the Thirty Years' War offered unrivalled opportunities. What but freedom from restraint does such a man desire? When the war had been going on four or five years, we find him secretly engaged in a matter of debasing the

coinage, by which the Emperor was enormously defrauded. Of his connection with this transaction, Gindely says the proofs have recently been found to be incontestable. In 1625 the Emperor deemed it not prudent to deny him the privilege of enlisting an army. He undertook to raise a corps of 15,000 infantry and 6,000 horse. He made his own terms; and such were the privileges he offered that in a short time he was at the head of an army of 50,000 men. And what an army it was! Here is Gindely's description:

"Most of the troops were, during the greater part of the time, like a horde of beggars or famishing vagrants. Nothing but their arms indicated their occupation. At times, however, they were indeed adorned with fine fabrics and with gold and silver, especially when they had just taken great booty in a marauding expedition. Since this was imperatively necessary for the purpose of distinction during a battle, each soldier put on something before he entered the contest, such as a white or red band upon his arm, hat, or cap, with green twigs or other marks. As these could easily be assumed or laid aside, it sometimes happened that prominent prisoners escaped by quickly exchanging their marks of distinction for those of fallen enemies, and thus slipping away" (ii., 392).

Soldiers were allowed to take their wives and children with them. The author says that "at a later day the number of camp-followers was increased beyond all belief by the multiplication of children, so that in the last years of the war the numbers in the camp must be placed at three or four times that of the combatants." Waldstein's policy was not simply to make the war pay for itself, but also to make it furnish to his soldiery such rewards and privileges as would attach them strongly to their commander. An order issued by Waldstein in 1627 gives us a view of the pay and rations. The colonel received weekly three hundred florins; the lieutenant-colonel, one hundred and twenty; the captain, seventy-five; the lieutenant, twenty-five; the chaplain, ten; the sergeant, eight; the common soldier, two—besides fuel, salt, light, and lodging. A horse was to have twelve pounds of hay daily, and two bundles of straw each week. The common soldier was to have every day three pounds of bread, two of meat, and three quarts of beer; a corporal double the quantity, and the amount was to advance at the same ratio for the higher posts. Though these rates were promulgated by general order, they were not enforced with any regularity. Numerous instances are given where officers demanded and received amounts greatly in excess of the authorized rations. In Schwarzbach a captain required for himself weekly three hundred florins, and for the company no less than five hundred and forty florins, nine hundred bushels of oats, ten loads each of hay and straw, eighteen bushels of rye, twelve of wheat, fifteen of barley, one ox, two fat hogs, two calves, four fat wethers, fifteen geese, fifty pounds of fish, the same amount of butter, and two hundred eggs. "As there was no regular paying of the army, and as the troops lived chiefly on the regions in which they were stationed by contributions pressed out of the people, so the extended stay of a regiment in a city or section of the country was equivalent to its complete ruin." Under such a system there could be no regularity of supplies, but a constantly-recurring alternation of superabundance and want. At one time we are told that in the alleys of the camp pale and hollow-eyed faces were met, and that, while in every tent lay the sick and the dying, the air in the neighborhood was made pestilential by the bodies of the dead scarcely concealed in burial. At another time, when extraordinary contributions were successfully exacted, there was a general resort to gluttony, and enormous sums of money found

their way into the officers' pockets. This species of corruption soon spread from Waldstein's army to the other commands; it finally infected even the highest officers of the Swedish army itself. Baner left a million of dollars accumulated by this kind of robbery; Wrangel was violently agitated when he heard that peace had put an end to his robberies; and Königsmark, who had been penniless at the beginning, left to his family a yearly income of 130,000 thalers.

But this policy bore its natural fruits. In the end Catholics were scarcely less energetic than Protestants in demanding of the Emperor Waldstein's dismissal. That the great Bohemian yielded so gracefully has often been regarded as an evidence of loyalty; but Gindely is clearly of the opinion that the astute General foresaw that he would still be needed, and that he would be recalled with greater power than ever.

As to the purposes of Waldstein in 1634, there has been a variety of opinions among historians. Many efforts have recently been made to bring the matter out into the clear light of evidence. Forster and Hallwich admit that Waldstein meditated turning against the Emperor, but they claim that his course was forced upon him by the injustice designed against himself. Schebeck attempts to acquit Waldstein of all guilt whatever, while Ranke finds an excuse for his treason in the view that he sincerely labored for an adjustment of the difficulties between the religious parties. But Gindely finds unquestionable evidence of guilt. His conclusions, though not his proofs, are best stated in his preface:

"A final judgment upon this question will not be possible until all the original documents, for and against Waldstein, some of them still unknown to the public, and which lie at the foundation of my narrative, shall have been published. I shall, of course, early apply myself to the solution of this problem, until which time I shall claim only a provisional recognition of my judgment in the matter of this contest. The original documents, which I have myself discovered, have impressed me with a conviction of Waldstein's guilt. The facts which I have brought forward, and the confirmations which I have given of my view, as also the supporting proofs from single documents that have been indicated, may serve for the conviction of my readers also, who may, however, properly reserve their decisive conclusions until the future publication of the documentary proofs."

Concerning the career of Gustavus Adolphus, Gindely has also found much new evidence. In the archives of Berlin, Munich, Dresden, and Paris he has examined everything that pertains to the subject, and has brought to light testimony of the greatest importance in regard to the gradual growth of the King's plans. The nature of the new evidence he does not disclose, but says that in due time he shall publish it. He gives to his readers, however, the conclusions he has reached, asking them, as in the case of Waldstein, to adopt his opinions only provisionally until the evidence shall have been made public.

From the author's narrative the reader will receive two very deep impressions. In the first place he will find borne in upon him with irresistible power the evidence that he is in the presence of a really great man. It would not be easy to point out anything in modern history that shows so many evidences of real genius as the career of Gustavus Adolphus during his two years in Germany. As a strategist, a tactician, and a soldier, he certainly is entitled to very high rank; for, though he fought against the ablest commanders of the imperial army, and often on their own terms, he never failed to overwhelm them. But whoever reads Gindely's pages will see that the genius of the King was even more commanding in diplomacy than it was in war. The skill with which Brandenburg and Saxony were brought into alliance, the ingenuity with which the petty princes along the

Rhine were convinced and controlled; and, above all, the politic measures by which Richelieu was drawn back from his purpose to go over to the Emperor—all these show an ability for diplomatic persuasion that has perhaps never been surpassed. The other impression that the narrative will make on the reader is likely to be a less agreeable one. The evidence seems at last to be conclusive that the King's pretensions and demands rose steadily with his victories, and that they can be accounted for in no other way than on the ground of personal ambition. One is reluctantly forced to admit that the concessions which he declined, as well as the demands which he made, point straight to a desire for the permanent control of Germany. It is doubtless useless, but it is at least interesting, to speculate as to what the future of Germany would have been if the battle of Lützen had not left the great King dead on the field.

The limitations of our space do not allow us to follow the subsequent events of the war, or even permit us to indicate the new evidence on which much of the narrative rests. It must suffice on this point to say that the papers of Simancas made many a disclosure to the author, the most important of which, perhaps, is the evidence that actual negotiations were carried on with regard to the assassination of Gustavus Adolphus. But the volumes should not be dismissed without a word concerning the work of the translator and of the publishers. The translation is in the main excellent. The version is perhaps a trifle too literal, but the English is not often disfigured with too obvious indications of German origin. In the first volume there are a few awkward sentences, which careful proof-reading should have corrected. The worst example is on page 27, where the author is made to say: "Advised adversely as to these violent measures, Maximilian, in order by his personal presence to apply the needed pressure to the Emperor, visited Prague." Not infrequently, moreover, the translator has used the English *must* as a proper rendering of the German *musste*. By inadvertence, doubtless, the illustration designed to represent the second battle of Leipzig (1642) is inserted as a representation of the first (1631). But a careful comparison of several pages of the translation with the original has revealed so few defects that we have no hesitation in saying that what must have been a laborious task has been successfully performed. It should also be added that the work of printers and publishers has been all that could be desired. Indeed, we do not remember that two handsomer volumes have ever come from an American press.

COWPER'S LETTERS.

Letters of William Cowper. Edited, with introduction, by the Rev. W. Benham, B.D., F.S.A. London: Macmillan & Co. 1884.

THE career of Cowper, as all the world knows, was one to fill the pessimist with perennial gladness; and, in fact, if it were possible to look at the natural order of things only as Cowper was affected thereby, it might seem that nothing short of malignity in the overruling powers could account for the flat that gave up so pure, simple, and cordial a nature to be the prey of the seven devils, and rendered so many delightful traits of character futile to achieve the happiness of their unfortunate possessor. In these select letters, flowing on in the old, sweet, fresh English, one perceives the rare literary faculty, the shy humor, the discrimination, the sound sense, all the many graces of style and many virtues of intrinsic worth that have long been familiar to scholars; and, more than that, one gladly recognizes again the companionable,

soft-hearted, pathetic man whose pastimes, whether in gardening, or poetry, or caring for his pets, were a refuge from the most poignant anguish; who played only to escape his terror, and at last failed even in that. The pity of Cowper's life, however, although it contributes to his poetic attractiveness, is only a small part of what must be dealt with by the observer of that life as it appears in his familiar letters. These, as a body, it is needless to say, hold a place in the *littera elegantes* of leisurely minds from which they are not likely to be dislodged. Nevertheless, letters at the best are not a high form of literature; even when, as in the present case, their workmanship entitles them to rank as classics, their interest must finally reside in their being unconscious autobiography rather than in their artistic perfection. Hence, instead of regarding this correspondence as an object of literary virtue, it may be well for once to consider it with a more direct reference to the sober facts it chronicles and the spirit it reveals.

Few persons experienced in the world would be likely to hold up the routine of Cowper's days as worthy of imitation. So far as earthly matters were involved, it was a life of very small things; its mundane interests were few and trivial, and sprang for the most part out of pursuits that belong usually either to the domain of childhood or of invalidism. This is not said disparagingly, but with due regard to the fact that for the larger part of his career Cowper's condition was such that his attention had to be distracted and his mind amused as is the case with children or invalids. In his later years the composition of verses became one mode of such diversion, and was undertaken practically as a sanitary measure; and thus his larger interests, involving conceptions of the eternal world and sympathy with his fellow-men, were extended to his hours of recreation. These larger interests, as they must be called, were from the first peculiar. When he was not attending to his hares or his vegetables, or versifying, or taking rural walks, he was engaged in devotional exercises of one kind or another. In 1766, for example, every day the time from breakfast until eleven o'clock was spent in reading the Bible or sermons, or in religious conversation; the hour from eleven to twelve was passed in church at service; in the course of the afternoon there was a second period of religious conversation or hymn-singing; at night there was commonly another sermon and more psalms, and after that family prayers. In other words, it appears that Cowper's life, at that time at least (and it is a fair sample of the whole), consisted of an almost monastic religious routine, relieved by the diversion of country pursuits on a small scale, and, later, of literary pursuits in addition. At present, as has been said, few qualified judges would consider this a life of high order, either in the way of wisdom or utility; but in Cowper's case, the peculiarity of his mental condition and the charm of his nature, revealed at its happy moments in pleasant letters, blind the reader to the monotony and vapidness of this existence, for such were its characteristics, except in so far as the healing influences of natural scenes, to which Cowper was very sensitive, and the kindness of his household friends, gave it variety and substance.

Now, it is a very striking fact that while Cowper spent the larger part of his time in religious reading and conversation, and besides meditated in private on the same themes, his letters do not show in any degree that insight into spiritual things which would naturally be looked for from real genius occupied with such subjects. Spirituality should have been his trait if religion was his life, but, in fact, these letters are in this regard barren. The anomalous nature of his

poetic life—the fact that he used his powers not to express his deepest emotions but to escape from them—may be pleaded in extenuation of what seems at first a surprising defect; but a more likely explanation lies in another direction. It was sermons that he read, theology that he talked about, a theory of grace and salvation that he meditated upon in secret; his religion occupied his thoughts rather than his acts, touched his future rather than his present—in a word, it was a system rather than a life, the source of doubt instead of inspiration. To put it in the simplest form, he derived his light not from his own inner experience but from the creed. In his case the light was the darkness of insanity; but his own conviction in the matter is shown in his characterization of Beattie—"a man whose faculties have now and then a glimpse from Heaven upon them, a man not indeed in possession of much evangelical light, but faithful to what he has, and never neglecting an opportunity to use it." A poet who identifies "evangelical light" with "the vision and the faculty divine," may write "The Castaway," but one is not likely to find in his works those intimate revelations of truth that flash in convincing beauty from the lines of the true spiritualists, such as Wordsworth, Shelley, or Emerson. Cowper's misfortune, both as a man and a poet, was this substitution of dogma for instinct, which, operating in so sensitive and feeble a nature, made religion, which was his vital interest, not a life but a disease, and gave to all the activities of his higher powers the character of mania. It is misleading, therefore, to think of these letters as the fruit of a deeply religious mind; they are the record of the efforts of a creed-believing mind to get rid of itself, and their virtues—their amiability, their delight in small adventures, their interest in literature and humanity—exist not in consequence of but in spite of the religious bent of their author.

Cowper was deficient, too, aesthetically as well as spiritually, and the character of his limitations was much the same in both respects. His sense of beauty was practically confined to landscape and small animals. The cramping influences amid which he lived are well indicated by his remarks upon a clergyman who, it should be said, richly deserved censure:

"He seems, together with others of our acquaintance, to have suffered considerably in his spiritual character by his attachment to music. The lawfulness of it, when used with moderation, and in its proper place, is unquestionable; but I believe that wine itself, though a man be guilty of habitual intoxication, does not more debauch and befoul the natural understanding than music—always music, music in season and out of season—weakens and destroys the spiritual discernment. If it is not used with an unfeigned reference to the worship of God, and with a design to assist the soul in the performance of it, which cannot be the case when it is the only occupation, it degenerates into a sensual delight and becomes a most powerful advocate for the admission of other pleasures, grosser perhaps in degree, but in their kind the same."

Whatever truth there may be in this estimate of the influence of music, the limitation of its use to church choirs and organs is an expression of Puritan iconoclasm which acquaints the reader at once with Cowper's provincialism. The passage is English to the core, and not only does it suggest the aesthetic deficiencies of the poet and his life, but it also brings up once more the characteristic English picture of the family singing psalms and reading sermons, year in, year out, with which the letters begin. This correspondence has made that group of interest to the world; but in answer to the question, What was its life and its spirit, can one help feeling that trivial, not to say belittling, occupations, and a narrowing theology, were princi-

pal elements? Cowper's work, in the main, has only the sluggish vitality of this life; in his letters more than in his verses, speaking generally, there is literary grace and personal charm; but in both they seem a sort of salvage. A vision of quiet green fields, inhabited by respectable gentlefolk who led an existence of humble routine in a neighborly way, made up Cowper's world; he lived in it overshadowed by the ever present fear of damnation, and at last, sunk in despair, he died in it. Out of such a world no great poet either of the soul or of nature could come, nor even a poet of the second rank. Cowper's virtue was in his simplicity and genuineness, rare qualities then; his good fortune was in never belonging to the literary set or bowing to the town taste; hence in a time the most barren in English literature, he gave us a half-dozen fine poems that stand far beyond all contemporary rivalry, and some private letters of the best style and temper. When, however, the question comes as to the intrinsic value of these letters, it must be confessed that though they please the taste, they do not interest the mind except in a curious and diverting way. They are less the letters of a poet than of a village original, a sort of schoolmaster or clergyman *manqué*, of sound sense, tender heart, and humane perception, but the creature of a narrow sphere. We may love and pity him as we do the Vicar of Wakefield, but the excellence of an humble character in fiction or in life, though it may make a man the poet of dissenters, or even the occasionally welcome companion of refined minds on rainy afternoons, is not the same as that which lists him in "the golden roll."

The Annual Statistician (1884). L. P. McCarty, editor and proprietor, San Francisco and New York.

The Annual Statistician, the eighth issue of which is before us, gives the full text of the Constitution of the United States and the names of the Emperors of China from the days of the Flood, or before; the population of Sucker Flat, Yankee Jim's, and Raw Hide, and a list of all the treaties to which this country has been a party. In short, it seems to contain almost everything which a person having a practical knowledge of the kind of information busy men are likely to need, could put into 624 pages. A scientific statistician might never have thought of devoting several pages to the best "records" in horse racing, high jumping, type-setting, brick-laying, and so on; but newspaper men to whom accounts of unusual feats of strength and skill are often brought late at night may find these pages valuable. The book is one which everybody who has much writing to do will find use for. To say this is high praise of the general plan of a work whose editing has been by no means all that could be desired. Its compiler has seemingly had a much clearer idea of what it would be convenient to know than he has of what it is possible to find out; for, in spite of his prefatory announcement that all the matter he publishes must consist entirely of facts, he is found, on page 321, stating without qualification or comment that the "average duration of life throughout the world is thirty-three years," from which it might be supposed that the vital statistics of China, or of the Sudan, or, for that matter, of the United States, were as full and accurate as those of England. This lack of discrimination frequently makes its appearance in the pages of the *Statistician*. In a slightly different form it is shown in the table on page 577 purporting to give the birth and death rates in a number of great cities. For some of the places certainly, for all of them possibly if not proba-

bly, the figures given are not the annual rates at all, but merely what would have been such had the rates for some accidentally selected week or month been maintained throughout the year. Some absurd misstatements are the natural result; for instance, in one of our American cities the births and deaths are to each other as 11 to 13; the table makes it appear that they stand as 5 to 3, thus reversing and more than reversing the true proportion. The whole table is, of course, valueless for all comparative purposes. Several other tables which, if they could be depended upon, would be very serviceable, are made worse than useless by their evident omissions and inaccuracies. A mere glance at page 247 will show that the table which undertakes to tell what property, by the laws of the several States, is exempt from execution, is defective. Thus in one State, it says, the only property protected is clothes, books, tools, and so on, while, in fact, in addition to these articles one hundred dollars' worth of property, whether real or personal, may be retained by the debtor. The list of legal holidays on page 584 is by no means complete; for example, nothing is said as to Good Friday and Election Day being holidays in Maryland. On page 244 there is what purports to be a statement of the various qualifications for eligibility to the United States Senate which some of the States have vainly attempted to add to those prescribed by the Federal Constitution. Not only is nothing said of the provision of the New York Constitution which forbids the Legislature to choose any of its own members, or of the Maryland law which divides the Senators between the Eastern and the Western Shore, but several of the restrictions which are set forth relate merely to the State Senates and have nothing whatever to do with that of the United States.

In order that a book which deals with so many different subjects may be made at all accurate, it is essential that every sheet should be carefully gone over by somebody upon whose eye an inconsistency in figures has as immediate an effect as a false note upon the ear of a trained musician. If the pages of the *Statistician* had been subjected to such a scrutiny, there would scarcely be found in it four different statements of the population of the world; not, be it understood, contrasted with each other, but each published as in itself the best estimate, without intimation that there are others which are entitled to as much credit. Thus it is said on page 321 that the globe has about 1,455,800,000 inhabitants. The aggregate of followers of the various faiths and no faiths of the world, as they are stated on the same page, is 1,355,800,000. The discrepancy is the result of a mistake of 100,000,000 in the population of Europe. If this error were corrected the two estimates would agree. But the population of the world, as it may be obtained by adding together the number of inhabitants in each of the countries of the earth as they are given on pages 322-324, is 1,342,000,000, while on page 587 still another estimate puts it at 1,424,000,000. As the leaves are turned over a good many such mistakes force themselves into notice. Thus, on page 140, Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, is said to have been in the United States Senate in 1814, the year in which he was born. On page 423 Prince Gortchakoff's age at the time of his death is stated to have been 64; if this be true he was only about five years old when he was in 1824 Secretary of Legation at London. On page 142 Mr. Warner Miller is credited with being the successor of Mr. Conkling instead of Mr. Platt. On page 47 the Judge-Advocate-General is given the rank of a Colonel, although upon the Army Register he is a Brigadier-General. In a note on page 38 California is included among the States which ratified the Fourteenth Amend-

ment, while a few lines below it is said that California never finally acted upon it. McPherson's 'History of Reconstruction' numbers California among the States which rejected it. The muddle into which the editor has fallen as to who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States seems almost hopeless. In the list on page 40 the names of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Davis appear, but nothing is said of the other gentlemen who, as having been Presidents of the Senate, have as much, or rather as little, right to figure as Vice-Presidents of the Federation. The compiler of the table on the opposite page, 41, extends his courtesy somewhat further back and gives the names of all the gentlemen who since 1840 have presided over the Senate during a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency, but he has nothing to say of Mr. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, who was placed in the chair upon Mr. Calhoun's resignation in 1832; of Mr. John Gaillard, of South Carolina, who was chosen upon the death of Elbridge Gerry in 1814, or of Mr. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, who was President of the Senate during the unexpired portion of the term of George Clinton, who died in 1812. There ought not to be a mistake made in such a matter as the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, yet on page 44 it is said there are nine. In subsequent editions it would be well to be a little careful to get rid of all obsolete matter. In the issue for 1884 Mr. David Davis is, on page 231, said to have been on January 1, 1884, Vice-President of the United States, although he had ceased nearly ten months before to be even a member of the Senate. The book as it stands is a good one, but that very fact makes the blemishes which have been pointed out, bad enough as they are in themselves, all the more serious.

Manners and Social Usages. By Mrs. John Sherwood. New York: Harper & Bros.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the stories current since long before the days of Mrs. Potiphar concerning the vain presumption and the ludicrous mistakes of the newly rich, we believe there is no question oftener or more honestly asked by them of themselves, or of their nearest friends, than "How shall I spend this new money gracefully?" That the question has not always been wisely answered is only too evident. A book like Mrs. Sherwood's has long been needed. The separate chapters, as they appeared in *Harper's Bazar*, have already proved themselves most acceptable. They cannot be too widely known; for, the exigencies of great wealth apart, there will come to most persons, however simple, occasions when it may be a positive relief to know what is expected of well-bred people. Mrs. Sherwood wisely presupposes the fundamental rules as to personal habits, and takes up her subject where the customs of society begin. How the house shall be ordered; how company shall be received; how to visit and to be visited; how to do it all kindly, attractively, becomingly, in proportion to the means at command, is set forth very clearly and convincingly. It is not a small merit, in writing for a public which has borrowed its customs and is hard at work making its own traditions, to have kept in sight the fact that *etiquette* is always and only a convenience—a means, not an end. Intimate friends have no need of it, while common acquaintance can never be carried on without its help, either as a restraint or as a welcome medium. The latest giver of grand dinners or the last aspirant to social leadership will heed and follow Mrs. Sherwood, because she speaks with the authoritative tone of experience; but those of less ambition and more discrimination (and it is they

whose approval she would most prize) will look deeper, and, understanding better, will say that she, like the famous shepherd minister,

"Avait du bon sens; le reste vient ensuite."

She has by no means constituted herself a censor. In the nature of things, to talk of customs is to talk of the world as it is; but at any doubtful point, in any possibility of choice, she seems to us almost always to prefer the best. To follow her suggestions would be to adopt the most rational course, the most agreeable to all.

Our space is scant for details. We are glad she has thrown the weight of her influence in favor of "the roof tree as an introduction." Nothing could make more difference in our receptions of every kind than the general adoption of this idea, as any one will admit who has known the charm of a foreign house or the affability of persons brought up under such a rule. Mrs. Sherwood, though very decided in her approval of the principle, does not discuss the matter; if she had, she would probably have said that what stands in the way is not at all a preference for stiff silence, nor even shyness, but "the fear of what it may lead to." In the absence of recognized standards—not merely as to who is who, but who is first, or who shall make the advance—many ladies are not prepared to risk the chance of having an acquaintance claimed afterward. It may be a long while before it is generally understood that "the guarantee of the roof" has its complement in the implied reservation: "This of itself goes no further, without personal introduction or without mutual agreement." Meanwhile, it is the duty of those who have seen a better way to show it, so far as may be, to others. In so good a piece of work, we do not mean to lay stress on small matters. There are some inadvertencies that involve contradictions or that risk misconstruction, as when "to be introduced to" is used instead of "to make the acquaintance of." One or two adjectives seem rather hard pressed. It may, however, be only an unconscious adoption of current speech that makes "elegant" do duty in so many ways, not only as "choice," "refined," "elaborate," "costly," but for the phrases "an air of distinction" and "on a grand scale." Is it best to apply "vulgar" equally to the mere manner of leaving a card and to an actual breach of politeness? Is not this to confound *gaucherie* and *grossièreté*?

There is quite another side to the book, which we can only hint at: it has its value as a photograph of contemporary manners. To contrast it with Mrs. Farrar's once famous book for young ladies may seem whimsical, yet the comparison has its meaning. The world has never seen in a like space of time a change such as has passed over our communities—whether for better or worse is a matter of opinion which is very likely to be governed by one of two facts which would seem to a Chinese philosopher most irrelevant: "Had a man a great grandfather, or has he just made his first million?" However, turning these pages at random, there is proof enough that human nature is much the same. The hostess who presides serenely over the long succession of elaborately simple courses of a dinner *à la Russe*, would think the loaded table of her hospitable grandmother a barbarous show. To-day thinks itself more refined; but was there any more ostentation in the crowd of dishes than in the seven fresh napkins now furnished to each guest for a single dinner? That fashion looks to England for its models has been for some time patent enough, but the book presents an odd sort of cumulative testimony to the fact. Still, France has not lost her hold. Even setting aside affectations, Briton and American alike depend on the Gallic phrase. The world

will never cease to feel the force of the people that taught it the art of polite living.

On Musical Education and Vocal Culture. By Alberto B. Bach. Scribner & Welford. Pp. 272.

Artistic Singing. By Sabrina H. Dow. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pp. 115.

SINGING cannot be taught successfully except under the personal guidance of a teacher; but if any book in the English language is capable of taking a teacher's place, it is Mr. Bach's volume, which consists of a collection of lectures delivered on various occasions at London and in Edinburgh, the author's home. The best evidence of its excellence lies in the fact that within a few years four editions have been sold. Every year a number of books are written by "professors" of singing who claim to have discovered the secrets of the voice, and profess to teach its use by an entirely new method. Mr. Bach does not belong to this class; he does not claim to have discovered any secrets, but merely to present in readable form the best rules for the management of the voice that have been established by the practice of vocalists and teachers within the last centuries. Many anecdotes and curious historic facts are cited, so that these lectures are of interest even to those who do not wish to learn how to sing. The subjects of the lectures are: On the cultivation of the voice; proof that there are no notes produced in the head; on the equalization of the voice; *portamento di voce*; care of the voice, or the singer's daily life; the influence of climate and other external conditions on man and the human voice; how can the musical education of the middle classes be improved? The only thing we miss in the book is a résumé of important rules that ought to be memorized. It might be put in the form "don't," originated by *Punch* and recently applied to etiquette and other departments—thus, for example: Don't choose a poor teacher for beginners; don't indulge in superficial breathing; don't use too much breath in singing; don't fail to pronounce the consonants distinctly; don't clear the throat; don't make your regular exercises in any other than the middle register; avoid very hot or cold or hotly-spiced dishes, strong drink, and heavy tobacco.

What is perhaps the most important rule for a vocalist to learn possesses at the same time great interest for all who wish to enjoy good health. It is the habit of deep breathing. The air which always remains in a man's lungs is estimated at 75 to 100 cubic inches. About an equal amount of supplemental air remains after an ordinary expiration, and only twenty to thirty inches of what Huxley calls "tidal air" passes in and out. But this last amount can be largely increased by habit; and if a person breathes deeply and slowly, the amount of oxygen supplied to the blood is largely increased, which is better for him than iron pills and all other tonics. There are few persons whose health will not be improved if they will take a daily dose of twenty to thirty deep inspirations in a park or other place where the air is pure. After a while the person who does this begins to take in more air all the time than previously, and thus a larger portion of his lungs is brought into activity. It is also of great importance that all breathing should be done through the nose, as thus the air is warmed before it reaches the lungs, and the mucous membranes remain moist, thus preventing those disagreeable enemies of refreshing sleep—a dry mouth and snoring. For singers these observations are of special significance, because the correct emission of a pure and firm tone depends on the habit of diaphrag-

matic breathing. The voice, the general health, and the appetite, too, are thus strengthened by a simple hygienic device which cannot be too frequently or too strongly recommended. Here, too, we have a practical argument in favor of teaching everybody to sing, which shows that an ornamental accomplishment may at the same time be useful. Singing being a sort of gymnastic of the lungs, Mr. Bach says, is an excellent prophylactic for those who have a tendency to disease of the lungs. "Very few vocalists die of consumption."

We cannot agree with Mr. Bach's statement in the preface that there is no new art of singing, and that about everything worth knowing was discovered by the old Italian school in its prime. The songs of Schumann, Franz, and Liszt, and the dramatic song of Wagner constitute a new art as distinct in style from anything that preceded it as Chopin's piano forte style differs from that of all his predecessors. It is the art of speaking in melodic intervals, which the originators of opera in Florence vainly endeavored to attain; and it is, as an art, infinitely superior to all the tricks of mechanical (and quasi-instrumental) vocalism of the Italian singers of the florid school. In a chapter on the recitative and Schroeder-Devrient, Mr. Bach appears to realize the significance of this style, which calls into activity the higher mental powers rather than the mere faculty of uttering beautiful sounds in rapid succession, which is the essence of the florid style. Another point on which we beg to differ with Mr. Bach is that the greatest charm in song consists in *mesa di voce*, i. e., starting a tone *pianissimo*, and gradually increasing in loudness to *fortissimo*. This is a very primitive substitute for genuine expression (except in rare cases), and should be left to the cornetist Levy and his colleagues in the Bowery museums. Throughout the volume the word chord, in "vocal chords," is spelt with an A. This form also has the sanction of Huxley and other physiologists. But it would be much better and more accurate to use the word cord here, and reserve the form chord for cases where we mean harmony or the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes.

'Artistic Singing' is of a scope similar to Mr. Bach's book, but more gossipy in character. It can be read in an hour or two, and can be especially recommended to young ladies. They will do well to pay special attention to the chapter on respiration, and read the warning against tight lacing, which not only leads to false breathing and gives a bad quality and tremolo to their voices, but makes their figures ugly in the

eyes of all men whose admiration is worth having.

Scenes in the Commons. By David Anderson. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. New York: Scribner & Welford. 12mo, pp. 271.

MR. ANDERSON'S description of the scenes that he has witnessed in the House of Commons is told in a vivacious way. He is no respecter of persons, and he hits off the appearance of things in a way that catches the eye at once. The book begins with a lively sketch of the House proceedings as they appear to an intelligent visitor, followed by portraits of the leading politicians and a detailed account of some of the most exciting scenes that have taken place within its walls of late years, especially the exclusion of Bradlaugh and the obstructions of the Home-Rulers which brought about the adoption of the cloture. As an instance of Mr. Anderson's descriptive powers, an extract from what he says of that pink of political politeness, Sir Stafford Northcote, is as good as anything:

"He is never florid, seldom, if ever, eloquent. It is his habit to unwind his argument, or rather narrative, as if it were a long tape measure, increasing in length but not altering in breadth as it proceeds slowly but regularly from the neat shuttle of his understanding. Sometimes he is mildly satirical, but never, never unpolite. The gurgling stream of his sweet and slumbrous talk glides smoothly and safely along, emphasized here and there with an elegantly planted, unvenomed home thrust; here and there ornamented with a highly appropriate and strictly correct Latin quotation."

Mr. Anderson's detailed story of the Bradlaugh and Parnell episodes gives a completer view of those violent quarrels than we have seen elsewhere, but his forte is descriptive rather than critical. It is very plain that in the Bradlaugh matter the House was more actuated by personal dislike than by legal principle. The yelling of the honorable members and the scuffling with the irrepressible member from Northampton resembled a Chicago convention, and arouses an unwilling sympathy with him for the loss of what Mr. Gladstone admitted were his legal rights. And yet in this, and in the violent contest with the Irish obstructionists, in which the House appeared to better advantage, the forms of debate were strictly preserved. The members might shout a man down, but they would not vote that he be not heard; and it was only as a last resort, when the Home Rulers had stopped the whole course of legislation at a most trying point by their dilatory speeches and motions, that a change was made. At last the irritating course

of the Home-Rulers aroused the Government, and the cloture was passed and enforced by the suspension of the recalcitrant Irish members. The new rules, however, although passed under such a spur, do little more than authorize the Speaker to cut short a tedious or irrelevant speech, and to refuse to put unnecessary motions to adjourn or allow discussion thereon.

A Hundred Battles in the West. The Second Michigan Cavalry, etc. By Capt. Marshall P. Thatcher, Company B, Aide to Gen. P. H. Sheridan. Illustrated. Detroit, Mich.: Published by the author. 8vo, pp. 416, with appendix.

THIS is a lively account of the service of the Second Michigan Cavalry, a regiment which would be noteworthy as that in which Generals Gordon Granger and P. H. Sheridan first commanded, if it had not also a brilliant history of its own. The book is divided into two parts, of which the first is a connected narrative of the regimental history, while the second is a series of sketches of officers whom the writer had some opportunity for observing, and of events in which he shared. In this part are placed some laudatory letters concerning the book itself which would ordinarily be found in the advertising circulars, but which seem to be inserted on the theory that they are confirmatory of the statements made in its pages.

The narrative parts contain internal evidence that they are honestly and frankly written, and though savoring at times too much of the style of the newspaper correspondent, will have real value as material for broader history than this affects to be. The sketches and personal notices which make up the second part are of worth nearly in the inverse ratio of the rank of the officer sketched. This is almost necessarily so, for the writer's judgment would be best in regard to those of whom he could see most, by reason of his more frequent and intimate contact with them. He gives his impressions with candor, but is often wide of the mark in judging of the influences upon events or the share in important affairs which belonged to men bearing distinguished names. Evidently he has not corrected the impressions received during his campaigns by any very thorough study of the war from other sources. It is an attractive, readable, but very imperfect book, creditable to the author and useful, if it be not taken as an authority for more than the things actually observed by him.

GOODHOLME'S DOMESTIC CYCLO-
pædia for Housekeepers. \$2.50.
HENRY HOLT & Co., N. Y.

Henry Holt & Co.

Will publish next Saturday

A NEW AMERICAN NOVEL:
AMONG THE CHOSEN.

16mo, American Novel Series, No. 5, \$1.00.

Johns Hopkins University,
BALTIMORE.

Programmes of the work proposed in the University and Collegiate courses for the next academic year will be sent on application.

THE BUREAU OF REVISION EDITS
authors' MSS. for the press. Compilations made for publishers. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 110 E. 56th St., N. Y.

Two Successful Novels

BARBARA THAYER; HER GLORIOUS Career. By Anne Jenness Miller. Price \$1.

* * "Had this story been written by any one of our popular novelists, it would ere this have been the talk of the town. As it is, it cannot help winning its way to public favor."—*Boston Transcript.*

BUT A PHILISTINE. By Virginia F. Townsend. Price \$1.50.

* * "The most powerful story the author has written."—*Boston Gazette.*

"An exquisite ideal of womanly life, and the book, with its poetic word pictures, its graphic description, its sweet, pure atmosphere, and the sustained interest of the story, will be an especial favorite among the summer novels."—*Boston Traveller.*

* * Sold by all Booksellers or mailed on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

RENAN. — Nouv. Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse. 8vo, \$2.65.

ALICE VON HESSEN. — Mittheilungen aus Ihrem Leben. 8vo, cloth, \$2.95.

AMIEL. — Fragments d'un Journal Intime. 2 Vols., \$2.50.

HEYSE, PAUL. — Neue Novellen. \$2.30.

CARL SCHOENHOF,
Foreign Bookseller, Boston.

* * Catalogues on application.

NEW CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON
History, Philosophy, Politics, Social Sciences, Religions, Travels, etc., Old and New, in English and Foreign Languages, will be sent on application, as well as separate catalogues on AMERICAN and SCIENCES. Address,
LEON & BROTHER, Booksellers,
5th Avenue Hotel, Place 3,
Corner 5th Ave. and 23d St., N. Y. City.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

